

JPRS-SSA-86-034

25 March 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

25 March 1986

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Finland Raising Its Profile in Southern Africa
(Rafael Paro; HUGVUDSTADSBLADET, 30 Jan 86)..... 1

CHAD

- Mahamat Nouri on Relations With Political Groups
(Mahamat Nouri Interview; INFO TCHAD, 6, 7 Jan 86)..... 3

GUINEA BISSAU

Briefs

- Minimum Wage Raised 7
- Supplies for Fishermen 7
- Farmers Market Own Products Abroad 7

MOZAMBIQUE

- FRELIMO Changes Tactics Against RENAMO, Opposition Groups
(TEMPO, 17 Jan 86)..... 9

- Successful Drainage System Solves Maputo's Flooding Problems
(Salamao Moyana; SUNDAY NEWS, 9 Feb 86)..... 12

Briefs

- Damage to Cahora Bassa 15

NIGERIA

- British High Commissioner on Economic Assistance, Credits
(Kola King; NEW NIGERIAN, 20 Feb 86)..... 16

- Labor Leader Chiroma Discusses Country's Political Future
(Nurudeen Adio-Saka; DAILY TIMES, 21 Feb 86)..... 18

Chinese Ambassador Supports Counter Trade Concept (SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 9 Feb 86).....	20
FRG Ambassador on Relations, Assistance (NEW NIGERIAN, 13 Feb 86).....	21
Recruitment Team in Yugoslavia (DAILY TIMES, 19, 21 Feb 86).....	22
Doctors, Teachers Sought	22
Few Applicants	22
Hungarian Medical Equipment Arrives, Technicians Expected (Abdullahi Idris; NEW NIGERIAN, 18 Feb 86).....	24
Navy Receives New Mine Sweeper (Remi Ogunsiji; DAILY TIMES, 20 Feb 86).....	25
Labor Minister Koshoni on OATUU Crisis (DAILY TIMES, 18 Feb 86).....	26
Discussions Initiated on Shifting Embassies to Abuja (Abubakar Umar; NEW NIGERIAN, 20 Feb 86).....	27
Panel Revived on Benin Border Demarcation (NEW NIGERIAN, 12 Feb 86).....	28
10 Northern Governors Meet in Kaduna (Tawey Zakka; NEW NIGERIAN, 14 Feb 86).....	29
Federal Government Amends Economic Emergency Decree (Yinka Guedon; NEW NIGERIAN, 13 Feb 86).....	30
Information Centers Serve as Regional Political Bureaus (Ola Jones; NEW NIGERIAN, 8 Feb 86).....	31
Manufacturers Warned Against Closing Companies (NEW NIGERIAN, 8 Feb 86).....	33
President Babangida Opens Akure Airport (NEW NIGERIAN, 8 Feb 86).....	34
Kaduna Enters Joint Irrigation Venture With Austria (DAILY TIMES, 20 Feb 86).....	35
NPRC Crude Oil Distillation Unit Capacity (NEW NIGERIAN, 5 Feb 86).....	36
Falling Oil Prices Threaten Hard Currency Earnings (DAILY TIMES, 18 Feb 86).....	37

New Oil Terminal To Boost Exports (Ike C. Unegbu; SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 9 Feb 86).....	38
Catalytic Refinery Reformer Now Obsolete (DAILY STAR, 18 Feb 86).....	39
Good Limestone Deposits Found in 18 Locations (NEW NIGERIAN, 5 Feb 86).....	40
Custom's Interior Road Blocks Disbanded (DAILY TIMES, 13 Feb 86).....	41
Briefs	
Government Raises Fertilizer Prices	42
Coal Exports to Italy	42
Sugar Imports	42
Volkswagen Halts Production	43
Maiduguri Airport Unsafe for Flights	43
SENEGAL	
Qadhdhafi Seen as Duping Diouf (LE POLITICIEN, 12 Dec 85).....	44
Was Diouf Trapped, by Mam Less Dia Qadhdhafi's Trap	44 46
Role of Libyan News Agency Reported (Djibril Diallo; LE POLITICIEN, 12 Dec 85).....	47
TANZANIA	
Cuban Sugar Experts Visit Country (DAILY NEWS, 7, 10 Feb 86).....	48
Team To Analyze Sector	48
Visit to Kagera	48
Bomani Addresses Team	49
Cement Production Stops in Dar es Salaam (DAILY NEWS, 10 Feb 86).....	50
SOUTH AFRICA	
AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT	
Afrikaner Militants Launch Plan for Commando-Type Homeguard (Stephan Terblanche; SUNDAY TIMES, 16 Feb 86).....	51

Councillor Leaves HNP To Form New Right Wing Organization (Kym Hamilton; THE STAR, 1 Mar 86).....	53
Minister of New Departmental Portfolio Describes Duties (Eli Louw Interview; BUSINESS DAY, 27 Feb 86).....	54
Eugene Terre Blanche Gives Views of Utopian Afrikaner State (Peter Honey; BUSINESS DAY, 28 Feb 86).....	56
Orangewerker Pioneer Describes Vision of Afrikaner Homeland (Heidi Holland; SUNDAY TIMES MAGAZINE, 16 Feb 86).....	59
Proposed Salary Increases for MPS Spark Angry Outcry (BUSINESS DAY, 25 Feb 86).....	62
Described as 'Political Dynamite' Chart Shows Increases	62 63
Proposed New Salaries for High Political Office Bearers Discussed (THE STAR, 25 Feb 86).....	64
Politicians' Salaries Lag Behind Foreign Counterparts (David Braun; THE STAR, 26 Feb 86).....	65
Briefs Two Promoted to Top Posts	67

BLACKS

Nationwide Survey Reveals Black Leadership Preference (Kanthan Pillay; POST NATAL, 26 Feb - 1 Mar 86).....	68
Reporter Give Insight Into Violence Wracked Alexandra (SUNDAY TIMES, 23 Feb 86).....	71
'Frustration Was Spark', by David Jackson Damage Topped 1 Million Rand, by Emielia Jaroschek, Boeti Eshak Eyewitness Account	71 72 73
Blacks Ultimatums Pose Threat of More Unrest (SUNDAY TIMES, 23 Feb 86).....	75
Fate of Ponds Remains Uncertain (THE DAILY NEWS, 25 Feb 86).....	76
Black Education Crisis Not Over as SPCC, DET Confront Each Other (Thelma Tuch; BUSINESS DAY, 25 Feb 86).....	78
More Blacks Enroll for Natal University Entry (THE DAILY NEWS, 25 Feb 86).....	80

New Training Methods for Blacks Introduced (SUNDAY TIMES, 9 Feb 86).....	81
'Socialist' Education Takes Root in Some Black Areas (Hilton Hamann; SUNDAY TIMES, 23 Feb 86).....	82
Briefs	
All Mgwali Refugees Moved	83
SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER	
Right-Wing Insurgence Seen as Greater Threat Than Revolution (Ken Owen; SUNDAY TIMES, 23 Feb 86).....	84
Spin-Offs From Slabbert/Botha Tape Transcript (David Braun; THE STAR, 22 Feb 86).....	87
Commentator on Nationalist's Attempts To Disguise Apartheid Reality (Ameen Akhalwaya; POST NATAL, 12-15 Feb 86).....	89
No Confidence Debate Highlights Ineffectiveness of Tricameral System (Michael Robertson; POST NATAL, 12-15 Feb 86).....	92
Colored Schools Face Problems in Admitting Black Students (Michael Robertson; POST NATAL, 19-22 Feb 86).....	95
UDW To Attempt to Find Jobs for Qualified Indian Teachers (Kanthan Pillay; POST NATAL, 19-22 Feb 86).....	97
Natal Faces Shortage of Science Teachers (THE DAILY NEWS, 25 Feb 86).....	98
Rail Union Claims 'Infiltration' by Police Spies (Tamsyn Van Gelderen, Sapa; THE CITIZEN, 3 Mar 86).....	99
House of Delegates Intends To Buy 'Shopping Land' (Kanthan Pillay; POST NATAL, 19-22 Feb 86).....	101
Reporter Criticizes Persistence of Apartheid in Hospitals (Ameen Akhalwaya; POST NATAL, 26 Feb-1 Mar 86).....	103
Indians Moving Into Wealthy White Johannesburg Suburbs (Boeti Eshak; SUNDAY TIMES, 9 Feb 86).....	106
Gradual Change in Government View of Township Violence Seen (Max du Preez; SUNDAY TIMES, 23 Feb 86).....	108
'Non-Formal Housing' for Migrants Needed (THE STAR, 26 Feb 86).....	109

Briefs	
Indians Rush To Buy Homes in White Areas	110
ECONOMIC	
Trade With Finland Effectively Halted by Unofficial Boycott (HELSINGIN SANOMAT, 11 Jan 86).....	111
Mobil Defends Investment, Fears Government Takeover (THE CITIZEN, 26 Feb 86).....	116
Minister of Agricultural Economics on Financial Management (Greyling Wentzel Interview; BUSINESS DAY, 24 Feb 86).....	117
Shopping Basket Chart Shows Goods Carrying Heavy Burden (THE ARGUS, 31 Jan 86).....	119
Briefs	
Majuba Coal Mine Opened	121

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FINLAND RAISING ITS PROFILE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Helsinki HUGVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 30 Jan 86 p 13

[Commentary by Rafael Paro: "Finland Raises Profile in Africa"]

[Text] On Wednesday the 5 Nordic countries and the 9 SADCC countries in southern Africa signed a joint declaration on expanded economic and cultural cooperation in Harare.

Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen signed the document on behalf of Finland and in a brief statement emphasized that the expanded cooperation which the declaration implies is a contribution to North-South dialogue in a wider sense. The aim is more equitable economic cooperation between the northern and the southern hemispheres.

Vayrynen went to point out that the political dimensions of this cooperation are obvious. Vulnerability, where aggression by the Republic of South Africa is concerned, and efforts to destabilize the region have been the primary reason for strengthening cooperation between the SADCC countries and for strengthening the member countries' independence as well.

The joint declaration is quite in line with the policies of the Nordic countries of opposing the policy of apartheid in South Africa and of the working for the complete independence of Namibia.

The declaration is identical to the Nordic trade program which Nordic foreign ministers approved last October.

The present situation in southern Africa is marked by South Africa's aggression and current economic difficulties for the SADCC countries, making this cooperation even more urgent, Vayrynen stressed.

EEC Backing Too

Aid from the Nordic countries to the SADCC countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) is already considerable. Now that several projects will be developed on a clearly regional basis, aid will also increase somewhat. But above all else it is hoped that Nordic aid money can have an even greater effect.

The Nordic countries are not the only ones to have decided to back the regional cooperation for which SADCC stands. On Tuesday a memorandum between SADCC and the EEC Commission was signed here in Harare. In this memorandum policy guidelines are drawn up for the means which the EEC will make available for the period 1986-1990 within the framework of the third Lome convention. The sum involved amounts to just a bit over one-half billion Finnish marks and is intended for projects of purely regional importance.

In addition the EEC provides aid to individual countries. Furthermore the bilateral aid which goes directly from EEC countries to some SADCC countries should be noted. If one ignores bilateral aid, in 1980-1985 the EEC put more than 5 billion Finish marks at the disposal of the 9 SADCC countries in the form of grants and credots.

Amount Open

On Wednesday the Nordic countries did not provide precise information about how much aid funding was ready to be put into the hopper.

Nevertheless, according the Vayrynen, Finland's share over the next three years will amount to approximately 800 million marks. Included in this figure are bilateral projects as well as special regional projects within the SADCC framework.

The largest Finnish investment within the SADCC framework is directed especially at the region's communciation, harbors, roads, railroads, telecommunications, air fields, etc.

In this context two corridors are being discussed, the first from the Mozambican harbor of Bevia and the second from the harbor of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. By expanding and modernizing the harbors, the handling of goods is improved, and so the roads and railroads leading to the landlocked states, thereby lessening their dependency on South African harbors and railroads.

Finnish investment is concentrated on the port at Dar es Salaam and the port at Nacala in Mozambique. From the port at Nacala a railroad runs to Malawi and is the country's natural export and import harbor. The harbor is the only one in East Africa which does not have to be dredged at regular intervals. France, Portugal and Canada have committed themselves to restoring the railroad.

In Lesotho, Finland has helped supply the Maseru air field with lighting. For this project a total of 20 million marks will be spent.

Lastly Finnish backing through assistance on all the planning of the transport and communications structure in the SADCC region may be mentioned. A special commission is working on this planning in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique; Swedish experts are coordinating the planning.

12789/13068
CSO: 3650/135

CHAD

MAHAMAT NOURI ON RELATIONS WITH POLITICAL GROUPS

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 6,7 Jan 86 pp 1-5

[Interview with Mr Mahamat Nouri, member of the Executive Bureau and foreign relations commissar of UNIR, by the Chadian Press Agency: "UNIR Maintains Good Relations with Affiliated Parties and States That Respect Sovereignty of Others"; date and place not given]

[Text] The government of the Third Republic's reconstruction efforts, the major orientations that underlie the actions of our great rally movement, the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR), the agreements that have been reached between President El Hadj Hissein Habre's government and the different political movements and individuals of the opposition both inside and outside the country and, lastly, the sound condition of our national airline, Air Tchad: these are the big issues the Chadian Press Agency broached during an exclusive interview with Mr Mahamat Nouri, the general manager of Air Tchad, a member of the Executive Bureau and foreign relations commissar of UNIR.

Very much at ease during the interview, Mr Mahamat Nouri sketched a broad outline of UNIR's relations with some 20 affiliated movements or parties and stressed Libyan expansionism and the danger of de facto partition of our country, which the president of the republic recently reiterated. The foreign relations commissar also stressed his satisfaction with the recent accords signed in Libreville between the government, the CAC-CDR [Coordination and Action Council-Revolutionary Democratic Council] and the FDT [Chadian Democratic Front]. He said that these two movements are the opposition's most active and most representative, but he went on to say that efforts are continuing to be made in the direction of other brothers in the opposition so that all of Chad's sons may rebuild their country together.

Mr Nouri was also more explicit about the major orientations that prevail in the UNIR's relations with the other affiliated parties or movements which, he said, are independence, liberty, democracy, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and nonalignment.

As the manager of a company, he reported on the soundness of the national airline, Air Tchad, of which he is general manager. Mr Mahamat Nouri told us that the national airline is doing well despite some difficulties inherent in any young company. We publish here in its entirety the interview the UNIR foreign relations commissar exclusively granted us.

Chadian Press Agency [CPA]: Mr Commissar, it's been some time now since you granted the Chadian Press Agency an exclusive interview. This is why we would like to review with you that great movement of ours, UNIR's relations with other affiliated parties or movements in Africa and in the world.

Mahamat Nouri [MN]: Since June 1984, the efforts made by UNIR in the direction of the restoration of contacts with affiliated parties or movements have been crowned with success. First, we were admitted to the most recent meeting of the General Council of the Socialist International as a member of that organization with observer status. Second, we have made numerous contacts with affiliated parties: The Ivory Coast Democratic Party-African Democratic Rally (PDCI-RDA), just as we have established contacts with the French Socialist Party and also maintain contacts with the PDG (Gabonese Democratic Party). Incidental to the latest meeting of the General Council of the Inter-African Socialist Movement, we engaged in discussions with the member parties of that organization, to wit, the Istiqlal of Morocco, the Senegalese Socialist Party, the Mauritian Social Democratic Party and the National Rally of Independents (a Moroccan party). We also attended the Eighth Congress of the Ivorian PDCI-RDA and took advantage of those sessions to establish numerous contacts with friendly parties, including the Algerian FLN. UNIR also has very good relations with the Zairian MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution]. So these are some of the friendly parties or movements with which we maintain relations. You are aware of the fact that, considering the means at our disposal, which are very limited, we obviously have not been able to pursue a foreign policy that is of very broad scope, but we have done what we had to do and I remind you that we have ongoing contacts with the French Socialist Party.

CPA: Mr Commissar, you are one of the first to offer resistance to this challenge the expansionist regime of Tripoli has confronted us with. How do you think this conflict can be settled in the interests of the people of Chad?

MN: The interests of the people of Chad, that is to say the specific settlement of this conflict is of active concern to the UNIR. Just as it is to the government of the Third Republic. But you will agree with me that Qadhafi is not inclined to seek a peaceful solution to this Chadian problem. We all know that Qadhafi has militarily occupied the northern part of our country and has no intention of seeking any solution whatsoever to this problem. Every Chadian would really like us to be able to find a negotiated solution, but that course of action has been closed to us, it has been denied us. I therefore see no other outcome inasmuch as any solution to this problem must of necessity involve the restoration to Chad of its rights to the integrity of its territory. Consequently, I do not today see where we can find a solution that would be completely in the interests of our country. Our country is at war, our people are confronted with a multitude of underdevelopment problems aggravated by the drought situation. Our country cannot at the present time endure another war. Unfortunately for us, the Libyans have no intention of resolving this problem other than by war. That is what I think of this question.

CPA: What are the major orientations that prevail in UNIR relations with affiliated parties or movements?

MN: Our movement's major orientations are the following: independence, liberty, democracy, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, nonalignment and mutual respect for the identity of each people and also of our countries. For UNIR, independence, liberty and the sovereignty of parties and states are inalienable principles. We can have good relations only with those states that respect these principles, that respect all the principles of the United Nations and the charter of the Organization of African Unity, and that also love peace and justice. Consequently, these are the major orientations based on which we intend to establish or maintain relations with other affiliated parties.

CPA: Mr Commissar, what importance do you attach to the accords signed on 11 November with the CAC-CDR and last 23 December with the FDT in Libreville?

MN: These two accords mark a very important phase in the process of national reconciliation in our country. A little while ago, I spoke of the Libyan problem, of the occupation of part of our country. The problem of reconciliation is also important because we know that Libyan aggression is not only directed against Chad. It is also directed against the other countries of the region. Chadians have actually been used to fight other Chadians and, in our opinion, the realization of a total reconciliation of the sons of this country, among all Chadians, is a great step toward the total liberation of our country, the recovery of our occupied lands. The importance of these accords also lies in the fact that these two patriotic movements, which have signed our Libreville accords, have become aware of the gravity of the situation in our country, of the need for Chadians to regain their bearings in order to deal with foreign challenges and also those of underdevelopment. These accords are very important inasmuch as we know that the two opposition movements that have just signed agreements with the government in the Gabonese capital are the most representative and most active ones in the opposition and are capable of engaging in very important actions. These are, therefore, very important accords and I hope that we will also create a climate likely to get everyone involved in the business of rebuilding our country.

CPA: After two agreements, may we know whether you have other meetings in mind, even though discretion is the rule in the discussions you are engaged in? What can you say on this subject as commissar of foreign relations?

MN: We are obviously working at it in a discreet fashion, without fanfare, inasmuch as we have always said that Chadians can negotiate directly among themselves and reach agreement, which is what has just been confirmed in Libreville. I also say to you that these two movements have been the two most important ones in the opposition, but there are still others. We are continuing with our efforts in the direction of achieving national reconciliation. We therefore intend to continue with our efforts for the purpose of establishing other contacts with the other components of the opposition.

CPA: Mr Commissar, in addition to your eminently political role, you are also the head of a company. Now, if you permit us to do so, we are going to ask you to give us a report on the soundness of our national airline, Air Tchad.

MN: I can say to you that Air Tchad is doing well. But, when I say that our company is doing well, this means that it is operating in spite of all the difficulties we have and which are due to the general situation in the country. Thank God, we are continuing to fly somewhat to the surprise of many people. I would not be so presumptuous as to say that we are flying completely with our own wings, but we are flying to the extent of nearly 70 percent with our own wings. Since 1982, we have been one of those companies that has received the least assistance, which has benefited the least from government loans or international assistance. We have not benefited at all from the international aid granted Chad. Nevertheless, we continue to operate and intend to do better. For me who is not in the field of aviation, the past 3 years have been nothing but years of tentative efforts and experiments and, believe me, we will make even greater leaps forward in the years to come. It is our ambition to act in such a way that we will be flying with our own wings and even higher than now. Since Chad is a totally landlocked country, civil aviation must play an essential role in freeing it from enclosure from the outside and also in doing so for the provinces. We at present have studies that are in progress, studies on markets, feasibility and the acquisition of other aircraft. Air Tchad hopes to operate flights to neighboring countries in a not very remote future and why not with its own resources handle the pilgrimage flights to Mecca and back which it operates every year with other companies? We also intend to provide ground services and aircraft maintenance at N'Djamena. This is a very big problem since it is not enough to have an airplane. Aircraft maintenance has an effect on everything, particularly a company's recovery. This is why we attach the greatest importance to this aspect of the problem. These are our great ambitions.

11,466

CS0: 3419/207

GUINEA BISSAU

BRIEFS

MINIMUM WAGE RAISED--In its meeting last 18 January, the Council of Ministers decided to set the average rate of salary increases at 30 percent with a view toward compensating the workers' purchasing power. Also by decision of this council, the cost of imported rice is going up to 65 pesos per kilo because of inflation and devaluation of the nation's currency. Milled rice was likewise raised to 60 pesos. It should be pointed out that salaries of workers in public agencies were raised in January 1985 between 20 and 35 percent. At the same time the government had decided to review the price of essential products, namely rice. Presided over by the chief of state, Joao Bernardo Vieira, the Council of Ministers charged the proper departments, namely the Ministry of Justice and Local Power and the Attorney-General's Office, to undertake a general survey of existing legislation relating to the matter of common crimes. Proposals for modification or revision are to be presented later to the Council of State. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 1] 9895/7687

SUPPLIES FOR FISHERMEN--On Wednesday the 15th, in a meeting with "men of the sea" in Catio, a delegation from PESCARTE promised that fishermen from the Tombali region will see their working conditions improved by the end of this month because materials needed for fishing will be furnished. This delegation, which consists of Odilia Conceicao, supervisor of the Tombali PESCARTE project, and Apio Ricardo Teixeira, head of the personnel department, was informed of the progress of construction work on adequate installations for fishing activity in that region, and later met with Tombali's president, Manuel Saturnino da Costa, for a joint decision on a location for the firm. In spite of various limitations, the local project during the past year sold 38,905 tons of fish in Catio and a large but undetermined quantity (due to a lack of personnel trained for that task) in the sectors of Cacine and Bedanda. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 2] 9895/7687

FARMERS MARKET OWN PRODUCTS ABROAD--An incalculable quantity of agricultural products, namely peanuts, has been sold for some time now in neighboring countries by farmers for the immediate solution of their problems, because of the delay in starting the current year's marketing campaign. This information was revealed on Tuesday by traders residing on the border which separates the northern region, Farim, from Senegal, during a meeting for information and to reconcile viewpoints that they held in that region with a delegation from the management of the People's Warehouses, headed by the

financial director of that firm, Mamadu Djalo. This harmful situation for the country's already weak economy is viewed by the traders of Oio with great pessimism relative to the successes of the agricultural campaign of the current year. The short speech made by the regional AP official, Luis Alberto Carnaval Barbosa, concerning the current situation in the whole region creates certain headaches, because the difficulties are enormous. By way of example, we cite the difficulties faced by traders in acquiring products, namely peanuts, because of a shortage of sacks, and the lack of transportation for products, among other difficulties. The AP departmental coordinator at the managerial level for the regions, Virgilio Campos, said, reminding those present, that his delegation in that region aimed to study jointly with the traders the process that would make it possible to obtain greater dividends during this year's agricultural campaign. Referring to his department's pattern of operation in terms of distribution of merchandise, he stated: "The AP's still own 1,300 loads of merchandise which will be distributed to the regions on a barter basis with products acquired by the traders." Among the promises made to the traders by the AP delegations are: solving the problem of transportation for flow of products through a joint effort of the Ministry of Commerce and the Rodofluvial company, the granting of credits, still under study, to traders "as a form of implementing that policy in which we already donated, under title of credit, 85 million pesos, 13 million of which went just to the Oio region," emphasized the financial director. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Jan 86 p 2] 9895/7687

CSO: 3442/133

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO CHANGES TACTICS AGAINST RENAMO, OPPOSITION GROUPS

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 17 Jan 86 p 34

[Text] RENAMO attacked Marromeu, a city of 14,000 inhabitants near the Zambeze River in Sofala Province, and destroyed one of Mozambique's most sophisticated sugar mills. This attack seems to mark a new stage in RENAMO's ongoing struggle against the Machel government. It is characterized by the destruction of large economic targets.

Authorities in Maputo confirmed that Marromeu had been occupied shortly after it was claimed in Lisbon. According to the rebels, there were 235 casualties in this operation. Some officers of the Mozambican Army lost their lives and managers of the attacked sugar mill were abducted. According to Maputo, Maj Gen Hama Thai, the Air Force chief of staff, traveled to Beira to command operations against RENAMO. This gives us some indication of the importance of the target attacked by the rebels.

According to RENAMO, the Marromeu sugar mill had concluded negotiations with the British multinational LOHRHO 48 hours prior to the attack. However, Mozambican agriculture ministry officials told the NP news agency that the LONRHO delegation was negotiating with the Maputo authorities on the creation of a mixed ownership sugar company to operate somewhere in the region.

This same British multinational will begin to manage the Polana Hotel, the most important hotel in Maputo. The hotel has been run by the Portuguese company Estoril-Sol, which will not have its contract renewed on 1 March.

Harare's Troops Withdraw

Four months after Zimbabwe's large scale involvement in the north of Manica and Sofal provinces, all indications are that Harare's troops will be forced to withdraw without accomplishing FRELIMO's objectives. The guerrillas' general staff and RENAMO's armed forces seem to have suffered neither militarily nor logistically. As for Zimbabwe, it is pressured by the loss of men (more than 300 casualties), air power (more than half the helicopter fleet was destroyed in Mozambique so that Harare is now preparing to buy replacements from Italy) and threats of South African Army operations (in pursuit of ANC members) across its southern border. The time is certainly coming when the majority of soldiers sent by Robert Mugabe will be forced to withdraw.

At the same time that the Samora Machel regime feels militarily "hurt", it appears to be attempting other political maneuvers. A short time before making new accusations against Portugal, FRELIMO is said to have destroyed 500 Cahora-Bassa electric power pylons (which it alleged to be the work of RENAMO) in a move to pressure the Portuguese government into acting against members of the resistance. There has also been an increase in the many activities of some people and agents who had until now acted for the Mozambican opposition but who have always (or for some time) been controlled by Maputo's security services. Several of these agents passed through Lisbon in December as they traveled from Zimbabwe to the United States. They tried to contact RENAMO; however, once on American soil, they made statements discrediting the Mozambican guerrillas. These people, led by an American, said in Lisbon that "they belonged to the resistance but had remained silent in Zimbabwe since 1980."

Behind the Scenes Maneuvers

Another target in FRELIMO's sights is the former RENAMO cadres or members whose position within the guerrilla movement was never clear. Some of these people were reportedly bribed either by Mozambican or American services. The latter are now interested in saving the Maputo government. Artur Vilankulus and Fanuel Mahluza are among those people in this category.

Artur Vilankulus, who was connected with FRELIMO during the 1960's, lived in the United States. He became a member of RENAMO in 1982 and the head of its foreign relations department in 1983. He was removed from this position at the end of 1983 by Afonso Dhlakama, the movement's president, when he tried to control the resistance from Washington and because of racist behavior. Artur Vilankulus (as well as Mahluza) was reportedly passing information to the SNASP (Mozambican secret police). It is reported that Vilankulus met Samora Machel in September 1985. Fanuel Mahluza was a member of UDENAMO, FRELIMO, COREMO, RENAMO and PADELIMO. The latter is a movement created by the SNASP in Kenya a few months ago. It was created as a Mozambican regime-controlled "opposition". Mahluza, who is about 50 years old, was the head of RENAMO's foreign relations department prior to Vilankulus. It is believed that he has been under the control of SNASP's Nairobi network since 1984, which chose him to head PADELIMO. Mahluza's connections with the guerrilla movement stopped in essence. SNASP's Nairobi network is reportedly headed by a certain Khembo dos Santos, a former member of RENAMO. He recently traveled to Lisbon. It is also believed that Khembo dos Santos receives certain intelligence from Lisbon. It is passed to him from some Portuguese Armed Forces "services".

In addition to manipulating these people in Nairobi and the United States, FRELIMO will also be looking into the creation of a Lisbon-based "opposition" as part of its maneuvers. In Lisbon, we have Maximo Dias' MONAMO, Joao Khan's (who succeeded Domingos Arouca) FUMO, Zeca Caliate's FRESAMO, the FIRM, etc., etc. These are all groups formed essentially by nostalgic, noncombative Portuguese and Mozambicans who left Mozambique immediately

after the 1974 revolution. They all remain completely unknown to a majority of Mozambicans. They have no military potential or infrastructure and they can only spread a certain amount of confusion abroad concerning FRELIMO's true opposition. Thus, it is also no surprise that there is Libyan involvement (through its Lisbon embassy) with money and possibly military training for Maximo Dias' MONAMO. FRELIMO urgently needs a controllable "opposition". Tripoli is said to have promised approximately \$12 million (part of which has already been advanced) to MONAMO. Some 20 MONAMO members will, it is reported, shortly leave Lisbon for Libya, where they will receive military training. In addition to its Lisbon delegation, MONAMO also has one in Setubal, where some of its "operational" candidates live.

9935/9738

CSO: 3442/123

MOZAMBIQUE

SUCCESSFUL DRAINAGE SYSTEM SOLVES MAPUTO'S FLOODING PROBLEMS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 9 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Salamao Moyana]

[Text] The official inauguration of the new drainage system for Maputo took place on November 30 last year in appropriate weather. The heavens opened for a torrential downpour--common at this time of the year. In one hour, 35 millimetres of water fell.

No better test of the new drainage system, which had cost the equivalent of more than 20 million US dollar to build, could have been devised. Would the new channels do their job properly and drain this massive quantity of water away from roads and residential areas?

To the satisfaction of the engineers involved in the project, all the surplus water flowed away down the drainage channels and shortly after the rain had ceased, the city streets were dry. This was an astonishing contrast to the situation before the new system was built. Then heavy rain regularly flooded low-lying Maputo suburbs, and made several of the city's major arteries, including the road out to the airport, almost impassable.

The system consists of a total of 14.7 kilometres of drainage channels which sweep rainwater, and water from the marshes on which much of Maputo has been built, out to the sea, via the Infulene Valley on the outskirts of the city. A number of subsidiary ditches all flow into the principal channel, 4.5 kilometres long, which runs from the airport road out to Infulene.

The project also necessitated the building of two viaducts (one road and one rail), and an aquaduct.

Before the new system, about 250,000 people (more than a quarter of the city's population) were regularly affected by flooding. One suburb was so poorly drained that in 1976 the authorities completely evacuated it.

Work on the project began in 1982, with assistance from Holland. Dutch financing for the scheme amounted to 22 million florins (about seven million US dollars), while Mozambique supplied the local currency equivalent of 13.5 million dollars.

Discussions between Mozambique and Holland date back to 1976, when enormous flooding hit the city. The first agreement on finance was reached in 1977, and this allowed feasibility studies to begin in 1978.

Four Dutch companies (DHV, Interbeton, NBM, and Heijmans) formed a consortium to work together on the project with the Mozambican building firm CETA. A second Mozambican company, SOGEL, worked on the viaducts. The task involved a workforce of 640 Mozambican workers and ten foreign technicians.

A related project under consideration concerns renovating the Maputo sewage network. This will involve the construction of a new main sewer, running alongside the central drainage channel and taking the city's sewage out to Infulene. At Infulene, the project envisages the building of a water purification plant, to avoid the dumping of raw sewage in the sea.

At the inaugural ceremony, the Minister of Construction and Water, Julio Carrilho praised the Dutch government for its commitment to economic and social co-operation with Mozambique. "The project has been a model of co-operation between Mozambican and Dutch companies," he said. "It proved to be an effective form of collaboration and transfer of technology."

"The Dutch government followed this work closely," he said, "both through its embassy in Maputo and through the missions which frequently visited the drainage scheme."

This close attention ensured that unforeseen events (such as Cyclone Domoina in January 1984, which caused substantial damage to work on the project) could be coped with, and resolved through Dutch support, when Mozambique's own resources proved insufficient.

For those living near the drainage channels, the scheme puts an end to the misery that every rainy season brought. "We all remember flooding in this city," said the Minister. "We can recall the images of houses with water over a metre deep inside, of people who had lost all their possessions, waiting for days for the waters to subside. We also remember the illness, the mosquitoes, the diarrhoea, the children playing in the stagnant waters."

This latter aspect was stressed by the Maputo City Health Director, Dr Igrejas Campo. The scheme, he said, would avoid the establishment in the city of permanent breeding grounds for mosquitoes, and this "will substantially reduce the costs of the health services, since fewer people will suffer from malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases." He stressed, however, that environmental health problems would not be entirely resolved until Infulene Valley itself was drained.

The risk remains that residents of the suburbs through which the drainage channels run may be tempted to use the water flowing there. Indeed, while the channels were still under construction, it was common to see children swimming in them after rain. Dr Campos warned, however, that such water "is unfit for drinking, for bathing, or even for washing the dishes."

The draining of marshy land means that these areas will become available for leisure activities. There is even talk of reopening Munhuana, the suburb that was abandoned after the 1976 floods. In these various ways, the new drainage system could come to mean a new life for very many of the capital's residents.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1191

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

DAMAGE TO CAHORA BASSA--Acts of sabotage by the National Mozambican Resistance (RENAMO) destroyed more than 500 electric power pylons in just the districts of Manica and Sofala. This was reported by the dam's management which also indicated that 2 million contos will be required to repair the pylons. The Portuguese government says that it will not repair the pylons until Maputo can guarantee that the dam's grid system will no longer be the target of sabotage. This is clearly a condition the Mozambicans cannot meet. The Cahora-Bassa dam, which was designed as one of the world's most daring hydroelectric undertakings and a means to develop southern Africa, has not been able to reach its potential because of the political instability in Mozambique. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 17-23 Jan 86 P 30]
9935/9738

CSO: 3442/123

NIGERIA

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, CREDITS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Feb 86 pp 1, 13

[Article by Kola King: "Britain Offers Nigeria N300m Credit"]

[Text] Britain has offered Nigeria about 300 million Naira line of credit, details of which were still being worked out, Commercial Counsellor in the British High Commission, Lagos, Mr Phillip Morrice, has said.

He told the NEW NIGERIAN in Kaduna yesterday that the line of credit would however, depend on whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would agree to the rescheduling of Nigeria's debts. Nigeria has already rejected a loan from the IMF.

Mr Morrice said the Paris Club, of which Britain is a member, would agree to the opening of the credit lines once Nigeria accepted the IMF condition on the rescheduling of its debts.

According to him, the Paris Club was bound to the rules since the IMF was a world authority on financial and monetary matters. He said the IMF was the only competent body to make informed comment on individual debtor nations.

Mr Morrice said the offer of the credit lines followed a visit to Britain and Western European countries by the Minister of External Affairs, Professor Balaji Akinyemi.

He said the visit had restored mutual understanding on both sides and had indicated that Nigeria was facing up to its economic problems squarely.

The diplomat maintained that the British government was genuinely interested in seeing Nigeria's economy recovered, adding that Britain was ready to compete on equal basis.

He claimed that Britain had over 2 billion Naira fixed investments in Nigeria which represented 40 percent of total foreign investments here. He said remittances by multi-national companies from Nigeria were not enormous because a lot of it were reinvested locally.

The British government, he said, had expressed concern about Nigeria's counter-trade deals with other countries and was of the view that Nigeria should have turned to her traditional trading partners only when things went wrong.

He stressed that the British government neither encouraged nor discouraged counter-trade, adding that they were prepared to give advice and assistance. He said if Nigeria had entered into counter-trade deals with British companies, there would have been no need for government guarantee.

Commenting on the alleged 6.2 billion Naira fraud in the Johnson Matthen Bank of U.S., Mr Morrice said the figure was not correct, adding that the actual amount was between 6 and 7 million Naira.

Mr Morrice said there has been co-operation on both sides to get to the root of the matter, saying "we have thrown the books of the J.M.B. open to officials of the Central Bank of Nigeria, CBN for scrutiny, adding, "they had visited London and we have sent people down here", he said.

The counsellor ascribed the 6.2 billion Naira fraud to what he described as the work of an "over enthusiastic" reporter who quoted the figure out of context.

On the drop in oil prices, Mr Morris said even if the price dropped to 5 dollars per barrel, Britain would still make profit from its North Sea oil.

He said it was in Britain's interest to see oil prices drop. He said it would benefit British industries and force down prices.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1221

NIGERIA

LABOR LEADER CHIROMA DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S POLITICAL FUTURE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Feb 86 pp 1, 13

[Article by Nurudeen Adio-Saka]

[Text] The President of the Nigeria Labour Congress, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, has advocated a political system in which power will belong to the people.

He said this on Wednesday night during an NTA Channel 7 programme "Personality Forum."

Alhaji Chiroma said that the past political systems created power and concentrated it in the hands of few professional politicians.

"During this time, these politicians turned the government into their own private property as if it is they alone who should be in government and all other Nigerian societies' or interest groups can only be employed by them at will," he remarked.

This time around, Alhaji Chiroma said, "I would like to see a political system in which there will be no question of power going to the professional politicians but to the people who are definitely workers."

He said that the NLC would take part in the political debate where the Congress would present its viewpoints on what kind of political system it would like to see in this country.

Speaking on the dwindling oil price, Alhaji Chiroma did not hide his feelings that it was high time we looked somewhere else to feed ourselves. He said "we have now seen the danger in putting all our eggs in one basket for the past two decades as a result of which we have become very lazy having only to wait for oil revenue. If Nigeria is no more selling enough oil or selling enough oil but for less than what she used to sell then, there is problem for the whole country."

Alhaji Chiroma cautioned that we should not allow this situation to continue, adding that there was no point to always sit with folded arms waiting only to sell oil before we could look after ourselves. He said: "If oil is becoming problematic we should even stop exporting oil. After all, oil is a wasting asset."

As a way out, Alhaji Chiroma called for a thorough rethinking on why Nigeria should have to depend only on oil. He suggested that more emphasis should be placed on agriculture so that we could feed ourselves and leave oil for the next generation to take care of it later.

Alhaji Chiroma observed that our soil "is being destroyed" because what we used to sell at 28 dollar per barrel has now come down to 16 dollars and we were still selling. He added that those people who manipulated the oil prices were now happy, saying that the price would even go down to 10 dollars.

He then said that if this was the case "we could close down our oil fields and try to survive without oil. "After all, only 30 years ago we had no oil and we felt a lot happier."

/12851

CSO: 3400/1222

NIGERIA

CHINESE AMBASSADOR SUPPORTS COUNTER TRADE CONCEPT

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Feb 86 p 14

[Text] The Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Wang Yusheng, has strongly supported the ideals of countertrade among developing countries.

Speaking to the SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in an exclusive interview during the week, Mr Yusheng said that if developing countries enter into countertrade agreements, they can help each other by supplementing each others' needs.

He said that he did not see why China should have to go to the London Market to buy Nigeria's cocoa or cashewnuts, instead of obtaining the goods directly in Nigeria through countertrade.

Mr Yusheng said that direct negotiation and trade between developing countries would prevent inflation caused by middlemen.

The Chinese ambassador further said that his country and Nigeria are both anxious to develop trade relations, adding that before coming to Nigeria, he had consulted with the Nigerian Ambassador to China who expressed his determination to increase the economic and trade relations between Nigeria and China.

The ambassador said that trade relations between Nigeria and China are gradually improving adding that once we mark out a concrete agreement, the amount of imports between the two countries would improve.

On what developing countries could do to become self-sufficient, Mr Yusheng said that it is very important for third world countries to develop their agriculture and local industries, as this is the only way to attain self-reliance.

He said that a country like Nigeria, which is potentially rich in resources, needs to develop its agriculture alongside its oil industry, in order to be really a rich country.

Mr Yusheng said that two Chinese teams are at present in Nigeria, undergoing feasibility studies on agriculture.

On Apartheid in South Africa, Mr Yusheng said that his country's stand on the issue is very clear and that China has been very consistent in the war against apartheid. "We have no trade relations with South Africa," he said.

NIGERIA

FRG AMBASSADOR ON RELATIONS, ASSISTANCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Unsigned article: "Envoy Wants Balanced Nigeria/German Trade"]

[Text] The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Nigeria, Mr Jeurgen Von Alten, has said the level of private German investment in productive areas of the Nigerian economy was not adequate.

Exchanging views with the Managing Director of the NEW NIGERIAN Newspapers Limited, Malam Mohammed Haruna, and the Editor of the NEW NIGERIAN, Mr Innocent Oparadike, during a visit to the company yesterday, the Ambassador also decried the huge trade imbalance between the two countries.

While hoping that there would be improvement in the two areas, the Ambassador said there were many German projects in the country, especially, those concerned with vocational training.

He added that the number of such projects would be "talk of the town" in a smaller country but because of Nigeria's size "they seem to disappear."

Mr Von Alten stressed that industrial co-operation was more important than mere trade between countries because it provided an efficient way of doing things in addition to facilitating on-the-job training.

He said import substitution was well recommended to developing countries in the past but it had now been realized that though it might mean foreign exchange, it did not mean foreign exchange earnings.

Commenting on the situation at Volkswagen of Nigeria (VON), the Ambassador said, the company was now in a difficult position not having parts for car assembly and pointed out that the absence of sufficient local components which could be used by the company was part of its problems.

He said the car assembly plants should have attracted entrepreneurs to establish component manufacturing units to supply the assembly plants with items they do not manufacture.

He was accompanied by the German Consul in Kaduna, Mr Katzki.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1221

NIGERIA

RECRUITMENT TEAM IN YUGOSLAVIA

Doctors, Teachers Sought

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] A commissioner with the Federal Civil Service Commission, Alhaji Mamman Bayero, said in Belgrade on Monday that the Nigerian recruitment team, now in Yugoslavia, was interested in both expatriate as well as Nigeria candidates.

In an interview with the Eastern Europe correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), Alhaji Mamman, who is heading a 7-man recruitment state officials on a tour of Yugoslavia, Egypt, Poland and Britain, emphasised that the group "prefers seeing Nigerians to expatriates".

He pointed out that the drive was not for the Federal Government but for some states in the northern part of the country.

The states represented in the delegation are Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gongola and Sokoto. Alhaji Mamman said that most states in the northern part of Nigeria were in need of doctors as well as science and mathematics teachers to work largely in the rural areas.

He said that the states had gone on recruitment drives in Nigeria and that most of those recruited failed to turn up in the rural areas where they were supposed to take up appointments.

Few Applicants

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Feb 86 p 9

[Text] A SEVEN-MAN Nigerian team on a recruitment mission left Belgrade for Warsaw on Wednesday after interviewing only three candidates in the Yugoslav capital, the eastern Europe correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reports.

He was not immediately clear whether the interviewees — doctor and two science teachers — had been offered employment by the panel, headed by Alhaji Mamman Bayero, a commissioner with the Federal Civil Service Commission.

The recruitment drive, on behalf of the Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gongola and Sokoto state governments, will also take the team to London:

Alhaj Mamman explained that most states in the northern part of Nigeria were in need of doctors and science and mathematics teachers, largely to be deployed to the rural areas.

Asked why only few candidates showed up for the interview, the second secretary in the Nigerian embassy in Belgrade, Mr. Sola Onadipe, said that most of the potential recruits opted out of the interview when they were told that they would be allowed to send back home only 25 per cent of their salaries.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1219

NIGERIA

HUNGARIAN MEDICAL EQUIPMENT ARRIVES, TECHNICIANS EXPECTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Abdullahi Idris: "N12m Medical Equipment Arrive in Borno"]

[Text] Hospital equipment worth about 12 million Naira obtained through soft loan by the Borno State Government have started arriving in Maiduguri.

Borno is one of the 10 states which accepted such loan following an agreement signed between Nigeria and Hungary in 1982. It is also the last to receive the equipment.

The Commissioner for Health, Dr Elizabeth Gadzama, said the bulk of the equipment had been received from Lagos Ports. About 106 trailers were involved in the transportation, she added.

Dr Gadzama said the equipment include X-ray, theatre and dental machines and syringes and that they would be used to equip 4 comprehensive health centres and also replace worn-out machines in some hospitals.

She said Hungarian technicians were expected in Maiduguri soon to instal the machines and stay behind for a year in order to put their Nigerian counterparts through on the use of the machines.

The commissioner also said some hospital staff would be sent to Hungary for more training.

Dr Gadzama said great care had been taken in transporting the equipment to avoid damage and denied that the NIETAL tannery where the equipment were being kept was not conducive.

She said a Hungarian technician had inspected the place and was satisfied.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1220

NIGERIA

NAVY RECEIVES NEW MINE SWEEPER

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Feb 86 p 17

[Article by Remi Ogunsiji]

[Text] The Nigerian Navy has added new mine countermeasure vessels to its fighting fleet.

The Mine Countermeasure Vessels (MCMV), named NNS OHUE which means "Hunter" in a Nigerian language was launched on November 2, last year at the Inter-marine shipyard in La Spezia, Italy by the wife of Chief of the Naval Staff, Mrs Rebecca Aikhomu.

According to the latest edition of the Nigerian Navy quarterly news bulletin "The Sailor" the two OHUE-class of MCMV were ordered in 1983 by the civilian administration and the first ship would be brought in by the end of 1986 while the second ship is expected to be launched in a few months' time and will be christened "MARABA."

The acquisition of MCMV by the Nigerian Navy is to replace the scrapped mine sweepers like NNS SAPELE and NNS CALABAR which had long ago been overdue in view of the vital importance of such vessels in modern naval warfare.

The news bulletin further stated that as Commodore Murtala Nyako, flag officer, Western Naval Command, who led the delegation to the launching put it: "The mine today is a threat to all navies and its sophistication seems to out-pace the ability to combat it."

/12851

CSO: 3400/1222

NIGERIA

LABOR MINISTER KOSHONI ON OATUU CRISIS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Feb 86 p 2

[Text]

THE Federal Government will not "pitch camps" with any of the two factions which emerged at the last conference of the Organisation of African Trade Unions Unity (OATUU) held in Accra, Ghana.

Employment, Labour and Productivity Minister, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni disclosed this in an interview shortly after he was briefed on the outcome of the conference by NLC President, Ali Chiroma.

The minister, who expressed disappointment on the outcome of the meeting, said "any split on the continent, whether labour or political does not augur well for the unity of the continent."

Rear Admiral Koshoni said what appeared to have marred the OATUU conference was the interpretation of the OATUU constitution which was supposed to have guided the organisation's deliberations.

He said from the briefings he got from NLC President, Ali Chiroma, he found that the NLC prosecuted a strategy mainly on the constitutional provision of OATUU which states that any motion can be tabled provided it was backed with a simple majority.

The minister explained that

the other faction felt the motion could not be tabled because the motion had not been circulated amongst members.

Rear Admiral Koshoni said the Federal government would take a serious look at the issues to see whether it is that of financial probity or the legality of the compositions of the various sub-committees.

"Our concern is not to apportion fault but to forge an option that would lead to an early reconciliation of both factions".

The minister said he would liaise with the appropriate directorate in the Ministry of External Affairs with a view to presenting a proposal to President Ibrahim Babangida.

Other alternatives, he said, is the presentation of the OATUU crisis at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Labour ministers conference.

He said if the labour ministers failed to resolve the crisis then the matter would be presented at the OAU Heads of State summit.

The three-day extra ordinary conference of OATUU, held between February 8 and February 9, ended with two presidents for the two factions.

Former NLC President Hassan Sunmonu was elected by 28 member-nations of OATUU while, Ali Nefeshy of Libya was elected by 13 member nations.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1217

NIGERIA

DISCUSSIONS INITIATED ON SHIFTING EMBASSIES TO ABUJA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Feb 86 pp 1, 13

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text] THE Federal Capital Development Authority (FEDA) has begun discussions with the Ministry of External Affairs on the modality for the establishment of foreign missions and embassies in Abuja, the Minister, Air Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, has said.

Receiving the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Nigeria, Mr. Jeorgen Von Alten, on Tuesday, he said the Ministry of External Affairs would get in touch with the foreign missions which had been allocated plots of land in Abuja for their permanent offices, to forward their plans for approval.

The minister hoped that the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany would be the first foreign mission to initiate movement to Abuja, in view of the involvement of West German multi-national firms in the projects being undertaken there.

Air Commodore Abdullahi said:

two West German firms, Julius Berger and Stragbag, were involved in the execution of infrastructural projects with over 130 million Naira and 55 million Naira respectively.

He said the West German multinational firms were worthy economic ambassadors of their country.

Mr. Von Alten thanked the minister for the explanation he made on Abuja project and said the government of Western Germany had always been in close contact with her firms operating overseas.

He commented on the "far-sighted" project initiated for Abuja in spite of the obvious difficulty which the ambassador said he believed would be overcome.

Mr. Von Alten expressed the hope that his term of office would span a period that would ensure he lived, worked and enjoyed in Abuja.

A copy of "The Masterplan for Abuja: The new Federal Capital of Nigeria" was presented to the visiting ambassador by the minister.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1217

NIGERIA

PANEL REVIVED ON BENIN BORDER DEMARCATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Feb 86 p 16

[Unsigned article: "Nigeria, Benin Republic to Resuscitate Border Panel"]

[Text] THE suspended joint border demarcation commission set up by the Nigerian Government and Republic of Benin is to be resuscitated to consider the remaining undemarcated towns and villages at the border.

A communique issued at the end of the joint border tour by the ministers of Internal Affairs from Nigeria and Benin Republic. Lt-Colonel John Shagaya and Edward Zodeboughan said the suspended joint border demarcation commission would be resuscitated in order to alleviate the problems in the undemarcated areas.

The communique jointly signed by the two internal affairs ministers noted that in the course of the tour, the ministers became keenly aware of the problems posed to the people living in the undemarcated areas between

Nigeria and Benin Republic

The ministers said that the purpose of the tour was to urge the citizens sharing the same border to keep peace with one another. The joint ministerial tour, the communique said, was not meant for border demarcation but was meant to create unity and peace among them.

The communique said the phase two of the tour which would be commenced soon would extend to Sokoto State. The ministers expressed satisfaction at the reception accorded them wherever they visited, and said that it was a pointer to the cordial relationship existing between the two brotherly countries.

Lt-Colonel Shagaya said if there was need for such an exercise, he would not hesitate to do so.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1217

NIGERIA

10 NORTHERN GOVERNORS MEET IN KADUNA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Feb 86 p 24

[Article by Tawey Zakka]

[Excerpt] **THE first consultative meeting of the 10 northern state governments since the change of government last August 27 began yesterday at State House, Kawo Road, Kaduna.**

Nine of the states were represented by their governors while Borno State Governor was represented by the Brigade Commander in Maiduguri, Lt-Colonel Jimmy S. Ojokojo.

The host Governor, Major Abubakar Umar of Kaduna State said during the opening session which lasted barely six minutes that the governors would, during the two-day deliberation, attempt to find reasonable solutions to

problems common to those states.

Those problem areas, he said, include the New Nigerian Development Company (NNDC), Bank of the North Limited and Kaduna Polytechnic. These institutions are owned jointly by the 10 states.

The question of what to do with illegal aliens would also be discussed, Major Umar said.

He expressed the hope that their deliberations would be "rewarding, constructive and beneficial."

He said people who criticised the policy were not true Nigerians; adding that those who said the conditions he gave were unconstitutional "are playing to the gallery."

Lt-Colonel Mark said he believed his method was sincerely aimed at uniting Nigerians.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1218

NIGERIA

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AMENDS ECONOMIC EMERGENCY DECREE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yinka Guedon]

[Text] FEDERAL Government has promulgated decree number two of 1986 which amends the existing National Economic Emergency Powers Decree 1985.

The amendment decree was released by the Cabinet Office, Lagos yesterday.

Effective from January 6, the Decree (National Economic Emergency Powers (Amendment) Decree 1986, amends the old one (Decree 22 of 1985) by substituting for subsection (2) of section 4 thereof the following new subsection, that is:

"(2) Section 5.1) of the Labour Act 1974 shall be in abeyance during the period of the national economic emergency."

Until now, the section in question read "(2) section 5 of the Labour Act 1974 as amended by the Labour (Amendment) Act 1978 shall be in abeyance during the period of the National

Economic Emergency".

The salaries of the armed forces were deducted in the following order:- Lt-Colonels and Colonels or equivalent, 20 per cent; majors and captains or equivalent, 10 per cent; 2nd Lt. or equivalent, 7 per cent; Sergeants and Warrant Officers or equivalent, 5 per cent; Corporals and below or equivalent, 2 per cent.

And the salaries of public servants were deducted thus:- Grade Level; Salary 15,500 Naira and above 15 per cent; Grade Level 17, 12 per cent; Grade Levels 15 and 16, 10 per cent; Grade Levels 12 to 14, 7 per cent; Grade levels 07 to 11, 4 per cent; Grade Levels 01 to 06, 2 per cent;

The amended decree which was promulgated in November 1985 empowers the President to issue orders and make regulations during the 15-month period of national economic emergency declared last October 1.

The decree was for the purpose of revamping and stimulating the economy of Nigeria.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1218

NIGERIA

INFORMATION CENTERS SERVE AS REGIONAL POLITICAL BUREAUS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ola Jones]

[Text]

HEADS of Federal Information centres in the 19 states of the federation will in the meantime act as liaison officers for the Political Bureau in their areas of operation.

This is one of the decisions reached at a meeting the chairman of the Political Bureau, Dr. Samuel Cookey and other members, had with the chief information officers in Lagos yesterday.

In addition, federal information centres in the states would serve as agencies for receiving and forwarding memoranda to the headquarters of the bureau.

Dr. Cookey said they were also to act as assisting monitoring officers until final arrangements were made.

He directed that reports on radio, television as well as articles in newspapers circulating in their areas should be monitored and sent to the headquarters of the organisation.

The chairman of the bureau

emphasised that the officers should only help to organise debates, but were not expected to take part.

Dr. Cookey indicated that members of the bureau would soon undertake tours of all the states of the federation to see what facilities the various federal information centres could make available to the bureau.

He expressed deep appreciation for the willingness of the officers to assist the bureau in its national assignment.

The various chief information officers in the states had earlier told members of the bureau of facilities which they could make available in their areas to facilitate the work of the bureau.

With Dr. Cookey at the meeting, was the Head of the Public Enlightenment Division of the Federal Department of Information, Alhaji Abdullahi Yakubu.

Meanwhile, the Political Bureau has warned Nigerians to be careful into the use of language while contributing to the debate on the country's political future and other relevant issues.

In a Radio Nigeria interview Thursday, five members of the bureau said this was to avoid injuring people's feeling.

The bureau said Nigerians were expected to exercise their minds purely to problems of the country and exchange views with one another.

The members further said the debate should be seen as concerning the future of individuals and that of their children.

A member of the bureau, Alhaji Haroun Adamu, said the bureau should not be seen as a constitution drafting body, adding that the main task was to analyse and understand what Nigerians were saying on the country's political future and other relevant issues.

Asked how the bureau determined to make the various local government areas in the country, the unit for the debate, another member of the bureau, Dr. Ola Balogun, said the bureau had such a plan in order to give citizens the opportunity to make their voice felt.

He further said if the debate should be restricted to the urban centres, 80 per cent of the people would be left out.

The political dialogue, he said, would include debate in the cities, villages and would be conducted in English and other indigenous languages.

He spoke of the plan to set up offices in each of the local government areas throughout the country in order to have direct discussions with the people.

Dr. Ola Balogun also said peo-

ple would be employed to do such job while the bureau would from time to time monitor and supervise the discussions.

On how the debate would be conducted generally throughout the country, he said each time an organisation arranged a debate, conclusions of such a debate should be sent to the secretary of the bureau in Lagos by using the address P.M.B. 12835.

He also said addresses of each of the states where conclusions could be sent would be announced soon.

Explaining how the bureau intended to penetrate the less privileged and riverine areas of the country, Mrs. Hilda Adefarasin, who is a member of the body, said as soon as memos were received on readiness of any group for debate from such areas, someone would be sent there to monitor the activities.

This, she said, might not be from Lagos per se but the nearest state offices of the bureau.

She said with particular reference to the riverine areas, difficulties that might hinder penetration had been taken care of, adding that the bureau required boats wherever necessary.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1218

NIGERIA

MANUFACTURERS WARNED AGAINST CLOSING COMPANIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Feb 86 p 9

[Text] THE Minister of Industries, Alhaji Bunu Sherif Musa has warned manufacturers and industrial establishments to desist from closing down their companies on flimsy excuses they have no raw materials.

The minister told the NTA in Lagos on Thursday that the federal government would not take such an action lightly.

He said management of industries should try as much as possible to judiciously utilise whatever raw materials they might have before they secure

another quantity.

Alhaji Bunu Sherif announced that the federal government has set up a panel to deliberate on the allocation of import licences for this year.

He said the panel has already started its assignment and advised manufacturers to be patient until the panel completes its assignment.

Within the past two weeks many companies have either suspended production or close down their companies on the grounds that they have exhausted their raw materials.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1216

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT BABANGIDA OPENS AKURE AIRPORT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt]

THE 18 million Naira Akure Airport will be declared open today by President Ibrahim Babangida.

A statement from the Nigerian Airports Authority (NAA), in Ikeja said one of its Boeing 737 aircraft carried out test flights to and from the Akure Airport on Thursday in preparation for today's ceremony.

It described the flights as being in order.

It however, quoted the pilot who operated the flights as saying that a number of

navigation aids at the airport "will require some improvement as commercial operations progress".

Public Relations Manager of the Nigerian Airports Authority (NAA), Mr. Sylvester Oputa, said the Akure Airport is the fifteenth built by the authority.

He said the airport was designed to handle domestic flights and has a 45-metre by 2.8-kilometre runway that could conveniently take the Boeing 737 type aircraft.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1216

NIGERIA

KADUNA ENTERS JOINT IRRIGATION VENTURE WITH AUSTRIA

Lasog DAILY TIMES in English 20 Feb 86 p 10

[Text] Kaduna State Government is proposing to enter into partnership with an Austria irrigation firm, "Agric Industrial Planning Irrigation System."

The venture when entered into, will afford the government the opportunity of irrigation farming in the drought affected areas in the northern parts of the state.

This was disclosed by the state Commissioner for Agriculture, Dr Dalhatu Tafida at the 8th Kaduna International Trade Fair.

The commissioner who was a special guest at the "Bauer Rudolf Day" said that the state government is at the moment soliciting the support and co-operation of the Austrian government to allow the company to be established as a joint venture in Kaduna.

He said that the company will be established with bias to irrigation and agriculture.

Dr Tafida said that irrigation was the only saviour of the northern community in the state, adding that when the project is fully entered into the government could turn the area into fertile land.

He said that irrigation could enable farmers grow produce two to three times in a year thereby producing more as well as improving their incomes.

Responding, the Austrian commercial attachee to Nigeria, Dr S. Pistaver, said that Nigeria is the oldest trading partner to Austria in West Africa.

He said that despite the present economic recession, Austria has redoubled its trade relations with Nigeria.

He hopes that the company which is in its 80th year in irrigation system will help the state government and people in realising their objectives.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1221

NIGERIA

NPRC CRUDE OIL DISTILLATION UNIT CAPACITY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Feb 86 p 5

[Text]

THE average capacity utilisation of the crude distillation unit of the Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company, Alesa-Eleme, near Port Harcourt, stood at 93.95 per cent in the last six years. The refinery's General Manager, Mr. Chamberlain Oyibo, disclosed this over the weekend at Alesa Eleme.

Mr. Oyibo said at the merging of the refinery with the NNPC that production at the refinery during the period was impressive adding that it processed about 2.6 million tonnes of crude oil last year, and produced about 2.5 million tonnes of refined products.

He said that the refinery, inaugurated in November 1965, with the Federal Government and Shell-British Petroleum having equal participation, had its capacity increased from 35,000 Barrels Per Stream Day (BPSD) to 60,000 BPSD in 1971 to cope with the increase in local consumption of petroleum products.

The capacity of the premier refinery is expected to reach 210,000 BPSD on the completing of the second Alesa-Eleme refinery in the next 36 months.

The general manager,

however, said that in the last one year, the refinery had faced problems of inadequate pumps, chemicals, spare parts for the gas turbine generators and limited storage facilities for kerosine and motor spirit.

Mr. Oyibo said that all the staff of the company had been absorbed into the NNPC.

In his address, the Chairman of the Board of the liquidated company, Dr. Benoni Briggs, said that the "nostalgia" that had attended the legal "demise" of the company had been counter-balanced by its integration into the NNPC.

He noted that the introduction of a processing fee of about eight Naira per tonne of crude oil had contributed to the financial strength of the company, adding that the company was able to improve its projected financial loss to a pre-tax profit of about N7 million in 1983.

Dr. Briggs suggested that processing fees should be charged by the Kaduna and Warri refineries in order to make them "business-like," adding that the cumulative performance of the fee would benefit the economy and the oil industry.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1216

NIGERIA

FALLING OIL PRICES THREATEN HARD CURRENCY EARNINGS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Feb 86 pp 1, 12

[Text]

NIGERIA'S projected revenue from oil this year may fall from N8 billion to N6 billion due to the current slide in oil price.

This revelation was made yesterday by the principal economist with the United Bank for Africa, Mr. Isaac Agboola Aluko-Olokun, in his paper titled "Prospects and Problems of the 1986 budget" delivered at a budget, delivered at a sed by the Business Education Council in Lagos.

Mr. Aluko-Olokun has in the circumstance, suggested some options to enable the country tackle arising economic problems.

These are:

- That the Federal Government should take a second look at the list of imports as contained in the budget with a view to categorising and prioritising them as the sharp oil revenues would force the country to import only essential and minimise the many loopholes and leakages in the economy.

- That the government should diversify her export and industrial base and to promote agriculture in order to reduce the country's

unhealthy reliance on oil.

- Nigeria should encourage the oil companies to keep production, nominations and lifting very high as there is crying need for more drilling and exploration to boost our production capacity and proven reserves—both crucial factors in oil politics.

- Federal Government should equally keep alive the recent "netback price" deal with oil companies and to strengthen and revise this price deal whenever necessary.

- Nigerian should support the call on non-OPEC producers to exercise output restraint and co-operate with OPEC as lasting solution can only come from an understanding between third world producers and the industrial consumers; and

That the country should continue the aggressive oil sales policy as there is a limit to which the country can be "the weakest link in the OPEC chain" and continue to play the role of an involuntary swing producers.

Mr. Aluko-Olokun explained that the downward price oil has some implications which range from worsening the balance of payment deficits leading invariably to the cut-off of existing lines of credit.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1215

NIGERIA

NEW OIL TERMINAL TO BOOST EXPORTS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Feb 86 p 16

[Article by Ike C. Unegbu]

[Text] PETROLEUM Resources Minister, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, has enjoined all those who have long-term interests in Nigerian economic and political survival, to assist the country during the current difficult period of oil glut.

He gave the assurance that on its own part, Nigeria would take all necessary steps to ensure that all its partners in the petroleum industry work together to overcome the current difficulties in the oil market.

Speaking at the commissioning ceremony of Antan Terminal, an offshore oil terminal in the Cross River State on Friday, Alhaji Rilwanu observed that the facility would increase Nigeria's crude oil production and export capacity by more than 30,000 barrels per day "at a time when the world oil prices are falling alarmingly".

Antan Terminal is a joint venture between the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and Ashland Oil (Nigeria) Company, which entered into a petroleum production sharing contract in June 1973.

As a result of the joint effort of

the two companies, the Minister said, the first well was spudded later that year, while oil was discovered in what is now called the Izombe-Ossu Field. He added that there are now 23 producing wells in that field with a production capacity of 13,000 barrels a day.

According to the minister, five other offshore fields have been discovered, two of which have been put on production. He pointed out that oil from one of the fields, known as Akan Field, was piped through Mobil's facilities at Ubit-F Platform to Qua Iboe Terminal in Cross River State at the time.

The Minister announced that beginning from January 20, this year, production from Akan field was diverted to the Antan terminal, and that crude oil had been connected to the new terminal ever since.

Alhaji Rilwanu also disclosed that the production capacity of NNPC/Ashland was well in excess of 50,000 barrels per day and that the two companies had worked hard to make the production sharing contract a beneficial arrangement.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1215

NIGERIA

CATALYTIC REFINERY REFORMER NOW OBSOLETE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 18 Feb 86 p 16

[Text]

THE manager of the Port Harcourt Refinery, Mr Alex Jacobs, has said at Alesa-Eleme, near Port Harcourt, that the plant's catalytic reformer, which cracks crude oil, has become obsolete and would require N9.3 million to modernize.

He told the visiting Minister of Petroleum Resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, that the design of the reformer could not ensure maximum production of premium motor spirit and had led to high consumption of tetraethyllead, a chemical used for processing petroleum products.

Mr Jacobs, who stood in for the refinery's general manager, Mr Chamberlain Oyibo, said that the structural problem with the reformer had also resulted in short operating cycle of monometallic catalyst during crude oil refining process.

He said that N6 million would be needed this year for the modernisation of the reformer which, he said, the

NNPC had approved.

The refinery, he disclosed, had applied for an import licence to ensure that the necessary equipment was produced.

Mr Jacobs also said that the Okrika Jetty about five kilometres off Alesa-Eleme, was damaged by collision of ships coming to discharge or load petroleum products.

He said that although the Nigerian Ports Authority had built a replacement to the old jetty, the proposed provision of pipeline and metering facilities, included in the fourth refinery project currently at the primary stage at Alesa-Eleme, needed to be expedited in view of the "important" role of the jetty to the premier refinery, which was inaugurated in 1965.

Mr Jacobs complained that some of the nine pipelines linking the premier refinery to the jetty had become defective, thereby reducing the pump rate of refined products to tankers by 40 per cent.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1215

25 March 1986

NIGERIA

GOOD LIMESTONE DEPOSITS FOUND IN 18 LOCATIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Feb 86 p 16

[Text] THE Chemical Society of Nigeria has said there are top quality grades of limestone deposits in commercial quantities in 18 locations in 10 states of the federation.

A communique released in Ilorin on Monday after a symposium on the chemistry and processing of limestone, did not, however, disclose the locations or the potentials derivable from each source.

The society observed that whereas the production technology and processing of limestone to lime was simple, there was at present a low level of exploitation and processing of limestone which had led to a high rate of impor-

tation of lime by industries.

It attributed the inability to meet the country's lime and limestone demand to lack of indigenous technology and difficulty in obtaining mining rights as well as inadequate funds by private entrepreneurs interested in the limestone business.

The society recommended that research into the analysis of the different limestone in the country be intensified.

It was also recommended that the federal government should tighten its hold on all limestone deposits and ease the problem of private entrepreneurs in obtaining mining rights. (NAN)

/12851

CSO: 3400/1216

NIGERIA

CUSTOM'S INTERIOR ROAD BLOCKS DISBANDED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Feb 86 p 13

[Text] Customs road blocks mounted on some roads within the country have been disbanded, but those at the borders still remain.

Investigation by the Daily Times, has shown that the illegal check-points, which were mounted on major busy roads, are no longer there.

It showed that the Lagos/Benin Expressway which had most of the check-points is now free of them.

The Abeokuta/Lagos Expressway has also been cleared of temporary huts which were used by the officials, while structures like drums and nailed-planks used for road blocks have disappeared.

The presence of customs officials is now only being felt along the Badagry/Seme Expressway where they can be seen performing random checks on travelers to and from the border post.

Contacted, Customs public relations officer, Mr J. N. Okoye, disclosed that no report of a re-occurrence of illegal road-blocks had been received and that the strict compliance with the ban order, was a proof that "the minister's warning has taken very positive effect."

Internal Affairs Minister, Lt-Col John Shagaya had earlier warned that unauthorised customs posts be phased out with immediate effect saying that stern disciplinary action would be taken against any officer caught flouting the order.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1221

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RAISES FERTILIZER PRICES--Federal Government has increased the prices of assorted fertilizer by six to 25 percent with immediate effect. According to the General Manager of Sokoto Rima Basin and Rural Development Authority, Dr Bello Haliru Mohammed, NPK, UREA and DAP would now be sold at 200 Naira per tonne, instead of the previous 150 Naira. The general manager said at the graduation of the Bakura School of Irrigation and Extension that CAN, Ammonium Phosphate, SSG, BASP and Muriate of Potash were now sold at 170 Naira per tonne, as against 140 Naira. Dr Haliru added that the Sokoto River Basin Authority distributed 5,500 tonnes of various types of fertilizer to farmers in 1985. [By Adebisi Adekunle] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Feb 86 pp 1, 3] /12851

COAL EXPORTS TO ITALY--The Nigerian Coal Corporation is to export about 2.5 million tonnes of coal to Italy this year, the general manager of the company, Mr Festus Ugwu has said. Mr Ugwu told a NAN correspondent in Itakpe, near Okene on Thursday that a contract for the production and marketing of the coal had been signed between the corporation and an Italian company. Only about 200,000 tonnes would be produced for domestic consumption during the year out of which Nkalagu Cement Company alone will take 120,000 tonnes. He said that only 5,000 tonnes of coal was produced last year as against the 11,000 tonnes produced in 1984, and that demand for Nigerian coal had gone up by about 5 million tonnes per year, but lack of fund and equipment could limit the company's expansion programmes," he stated. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Feb 86 p 24] /12851

SUGAR IMPORTS--Nigeria spends over 250 million Naira in foreign exchange to import nearly 900,000 tonnes of sugar every year to meet local demands. General Manager of Nigerian Sugar Company, Bacita Alhaji Mohammed Shaaba Lafiagi, told the Governor of Kwara State, Wing Commander Mohammed Umaru at the factory on Monday that only a decade ago, less than 100,000 tonnes of sugar was consumed locally. He said the increase in the consumption rate called for greater attention to the sugar industry in Nigeria by the federal military government. "Sugar is not only an essential commodity but it is both a strategic and political commodity," he added. Alhaji Mohammed said the company at its peak period 'provides employment opportunity to at least 4,000 workers. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Feb 86 p 13] /12851

VOLKSWAGEN HALTS PRODUCTION--The Volkswagen of Nigeria Limited, VON, has stopped production. The management of VON said in a statement in Lagos that the assembly plant had exhausted its stock of completely knocked down parts (CKD). Notice of the stoppage has been sent to all VON dealers by the management. Some of the dealers of Volkswagen cars have not been supplied any vehicles since January 22. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Feb 86 p 1] /12851

MAIDUGURI AIRPORT UNSAFE FOR FLIGHTS--The Maiduguri International Airport may soon be declared unsafe for flight operations due to bad runways and apron. Airport Manager Alhaji Usman Umar told the visiting Minister of Transport and Aviation Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, last week that the asphalt area of the taxiway and apron had broken in several places thus causing aircraft uncomfortable landing experience. The Manager said there was an urgent need for full soil test and complete repair work of the affected area. He requested that direct flight operation be introduced from Maiduguri airport to Jeddah and Rome. Responding, the Minister said government will take urgent action to improve the condition of the airport. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Feb 86 p 9] /12851

CSO: 3400/1223

SENEGAL

QADHDHAFI SEEN AS DUPING DIOUF

Was Diouf Trapped

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 12 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by Mam Less Dia]

[Text] In making the sovereign decision to receive Colonel Qadhdhafi in Senegal, at the latter's request, our good president, Habdou-the-Brave, took a big risk. Thus, to do this, he assumed full responsibility, just as he had taken certain precautions:

--Reassure the American friends and French allies during two summit meetings, one with Schultz in the USA, and the other with Mitterrand in Paris;

--During a private conversation in Zaire, put the great brother and accomplice, Mobutu, at ease;

--Restore confidence in Hissein Habre, with whom he must reach an agreement on the outside limits of possible concessions to be made to the Libyan Revolution's Guide. In fact he had a long conversation with Habre at Kinshasa on 23 November;

--Also reassure the Algerian Chadli Ben Jeddid, who considers he had played a determining role in Diouf's election to the OAU presidency.

Without counting the maneuverings in the direction of the Saudi Arabians, who, according to sources close to the American Embassy in Dakar, made no secret of their irritation over the announcement of the Tripoli Colonel's official visit to Senegal.

So far as the Moroccan friends are concerned, it seems they played a leading role in the "Diouf-Qadhdhafi rapprochement," so there was no need to make them aware, nor reassure them. However, the elements of the problem are changing: after the delirious welcome given Qadhdhafi in Senegal, the president of the SDAR [Socialist Democratic Arab Republic] (fictitious) and vice president of the OAU, apparently decided, he too, would make an official visit to our country to meet the OAU president in office, His Majesty Habdou III.

If our president maintains the principle that his responsibilities as head of the OAU oblige him to accede to each request for an official visit presented by the chief of state of a member country, then his Sahraoui counterpart would have the right to a people's welcome as delirious and enthusiastic as the one given Qadhdhafi. And this would be the political scandal of the century.

To tell the truth, everyone knows that Qadhdhafi is adamant on the Chad question. At most, the greatest concession he could make in the Chad affair would be to release Goukouni Weddeye in return for the legitimization of his armed troops' occupation of the Aouzou strip.

Everyone also knows that President Hissein Habre would not sell off one single bit of Chadian territory, for any price, especially the Aouzou strip.

Under such circumstances what proposal worthy of attention could Qadhdhafi offer to the OAU president in office? There is none. Then, it becomes clear that the only aim of Tripoli's strategy was to test his own popularity with the Senegalese Moslem masses whose religious fanaticism exceeds all humanly conceivable limits. This aim was broadly achieved with the unbelievably active cooperation of the state media. LE SOLEIL, the radio and television, which are privileged instruments of the Socialist Party in power, really surpassed themselves in pouring out torrents of praise for the ruddy-colored personage from Tripoli. Even Bara Diouf, member of the political bureau and general manager of the national daily, became involved in the affair. Praised to the skies by the official Senegalese press, Qadhdhafi is perfectly free to rejoice openly today. And more than 100 foreign journalists witnessed the event.

It is absolutely certain that in a few months, even a few weeks, Qadhdhafi will take up the hatchet against Diouf's lay regime. Perhaps one must await this time to see again the kind of headlines they accustomed you to in the columns of that same Senegalese daily newspaper at the time diplomatic relations were severed.

P.S. In an edition of the SOLEIL, to appear very soon, one will read: "The Tripoli Madman Is At It Again."

This time perhaps if Djibo Ka. signs the article, it will be a catastrophe.

[Boxed item p 5]

If the OAU president was anxious to take the precautions which we have mentioned no doubt it was because Qadhdhafi threatened to destabilize France and the United States. He condemned Mobuto to death and publicly declared that he would finance a commando group of mercenaries to assassinate the Zairian leader.

He militarily occupied a part of Chadian territory, formed and armed a gang of visionaries with a view to destabilizing Hissein Habre and making Chad a satellite.

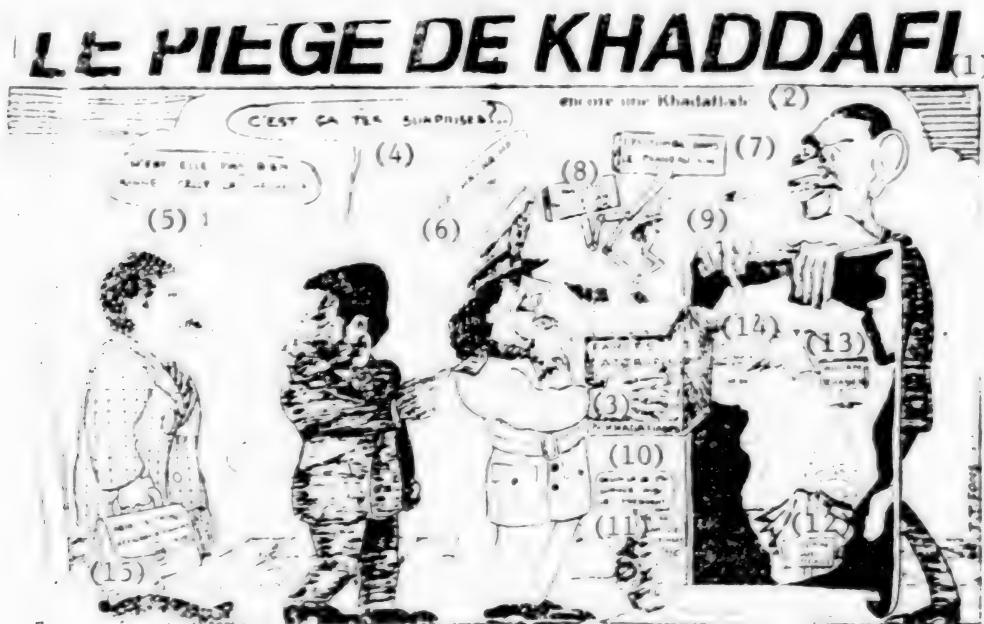
He almost declared war on Algeria and Saudi Arabia. And even his alliance with King Hassan II of Morocco, within the scope of an alleged Arab-African union, should be considered a fool's bargain. Since, while the king believes in it with complete sincerity, Qadhdhafi himself couldn't possibly care less about it.

Frankly, to welcome such a man one should take certain precautions. Therefore, even if one is the direct descendant of the gods of Ndiambour, of the goddesses of Saint-Louis and the pharaohs of Sinai, Abdou Diouf naturally took necessary and elementary precautions. But, despite everything, he fell into Qadhdhafi's trap. Period, comma.

Qadhdhafi's Trap

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 12 Dec 85 p 5

[Cartoon]



Key:

1. Qadhdhafi's trap
2. Another Qadhdhafi trick
3. Surprise novelties and Qadhdhafi tricks
4. Is that supposed to be one of your surprises?
5. Isn't it a good one, though! Ha Ha Ha
6. Ha Ha Ha
7. You fell right into the trap! I...
8. ...Didn't come for what you thought!
9. Hi, Hi, Hi
10. I've flown over that one with the president
11. It should have been extinguished
12. South African volcano
13. Chad volcano
14. Sahraoui volcano
15. Abdel S. Triki, Foreign Affairs, Libya

SENEGAL

ROLE OF LIBYAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 12 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by Djibril Diallo: "JANA in Dakar? Yes, But"]

[Text] Such damned stupid nonsense! This Libyan colonel has upset our formal customs and traditions. A trip ending without reading a joint communique. However our Ibou Fall is a good reader. He read the law to his students.

According to our information the "Yes, but" of the Senegalese concerning the reception of the Libyan Information Agency, JANA, in Dakar, and the accrediting of our powerful APS [Senegalese Press Agency] Tripoli somewhat offended our guests. For a long time the colonel has cherished the dream of opening a JANA office in Dakar. For that reason his young minister of information was a member of the delegation. Our diplomats are not fools. The same for our negotiators.

They always said, "JANA in Dakar, yes, but..." For their part they wanted to discuss the opening of an investment bank, of project financing, etc. They also knew that JANA does not have the same interests and the same breadth as the Senegalese Press Agency. The JANA has the same mission, the same potential, and the same means as the peoples' bureaus which caused so much ink to flow in London and Paris.

9772

CSO: 3419/162

TANZANIA

CUBAN SUGAR EXPERTS VISIT COUNTRY

Team to Analyze Sector

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] THE Cuban government is ready to avail its rich experience in the sugar industry to assist Tanzania overcome its production bottlenecks and lay the ground for future growth of the industry.

The Cuban Deputy Minister for Sugar Industry, Ndugu Gilberto Llerena, currently on a tour of the country, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Cuba would identify the problems, analyse them and propose ways through which the country could satisfy its sugar demand.

In talks with the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Paul Bomani, Ndugu Llerena, who is leading a ten-man delegation of

experts, said if the country could raise capacity utilisation in the existing factories it would save in terms of the cost of establishing a new sugar factory.

Ndugu Bomani said the major bottleneck was the idle capacity in the sugar industry. He said the country would like to have an inventory of what could be done in terms of equipment, machinery replacement and maintenance.

The country's present sugar demand stands at an estimated 300,000 tonnes annually but production over the past few years has never exceeded 131,000 tonnes per year. Installed capacity of the country's five factories is 230,000 tonnes.

Visit to Kagera

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] An 8-man Cuban delegation arrived in Mwanza yesterday on route to Kagera Region to visit the Kagera Sugar Factory, SHIHATA reported.

The delegation, accompanied by the Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Amrani Mayagila, will stay in Kagera Region for 4 days to inspect conditions at the factory and the farms.

The Deputy head of the delegation who is Cuba's Deputy Minister for Sugar Industry, Ndugu Gilberto Llerena said from Kagera, the delegation would visit Tanganyika Planting Company (TPC) in Moshi, Kilombero, Mtibwa and Mahonda in Zanzibar.

The delegation would then write a report to be presented to the Tanzania and Cuban governments.

Bomani Addresses Team

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 86 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Paul Bomani, has paid tribute to Cuba for its continued assistance to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

He said Cuba was the only country among many others in the world that had stood up to be counted as a staunch supporter of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, *Shahani* reported.

Speaking at a dinner he hosted at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in honour of Cuban sugar experts currently in the country, Ndugu Bomani pointed out that many countries that were talking of liberation were actually "supporting slavery" wherever they were.

He said Cuba's support was not mere sacrifice. For without Cuba, Angola would have been ruled by racist South Africa.

"Had it not been for the young Cubans who fought side by side with their Angolan counterparts, Angola would have been colonised again" the Minister stressed.

He said Tanzania was very grateful for Cuba's action of "saving Africa from that shame".

He said measures being taken by Cuba and Tanzania were aimed at liberating Africa and the Third World from the economic claws of the developed world.

In reply, the Cuban Deputy Minister for Sugar Industry, Ndugu Gilberto Gonzalo Montenegro, said though his country was poor, it was ready to work with other Third World coun-

tries and help in solving their problems.

He said Cuba was proud of the role it played in Angola, Ethiopia and Tanzania and felt that it was doing its duty for the sake of mankind.

He expressed hope that Cuba would be able to contribute more towards the development of Tanzania and the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

Ndugu Montenegro said the sugar experts who are now in Kagera Region studying the problems of Tanzania's sugar industry, would ensure that at the completion of their work sugar production would increase and efficiency improved.

"That is the aspiration of our country", the Deputy Minister said.

Ndugu Bomani said Cuba's assistance in the sugar industry would help solve some of the country's problems, adding that it was his expectation that Tanzanians would learn a lot from Cuba's experience in sugar technology.

The Minister said sugar industry in Tanzania was concentrated in large estates with a central processing factory. The country has four sugar factories with annual processing capacity of 230,000 tonnes.

He pointed out however that due to a variety of problems, the factories were able to utilise only 56 per cent of the existing capacity.

On the other hand, national sugar demand increased steadily from 82,700 tonnes in 1966/67 to 300,000 tonnes in 1986/87, he said.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1189

TANZANIA

CEMENT PRODUCTION STOPS IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 86 p 3

[Text]

PRODUCTION of cement at the Tanzania Portland Cement Company (TPCC) at Wazo Hill in Dar es Salaam has stopped because of mechanical faults in all three kilns, it was learnt over the weekend.

A spokesman for the Tanzania Saruji Corporation (SARUJI) said two kilns with a capacity of a total of 850 tonnes of cement daily were out of order and the third stopped mid-last week because of failing coolers. The third kiln has a capacity of 850 tonnes per day.

The spokesman said efforts were underway to repair the coolers but would not say when cement product would resume.

He said the second kiln was shut down last December after it developed "serious technical problems." The third kiln was closed during the first quarter of 1983 after a major breakdown which resulted into the sacking of some TPCC officials.

However, despite the problems, the plant managed to utilise 72 per cent of the plant's capacity amounting to 200,000 tonnes of cement between

November 15, 1984, and November 15, last year, surpassing the targetted production by 20,000 tonnes, he explained.

The spokesman said the third kiln should be in operation by mid this year following financial assistance from Sweden of about 66m/- to rehabilitate the three kilns.

The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) is contributing some 36m/- (about 15 million Swedish kroners) annually through import support.

The authority was also channelling another 30m/- (about 13 million kroners) through the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) for the programme.

Meanwhile, the 850-tonne capacity Mbeya cement plant has also been hit by a shortage of raw materials, especially limestone, and needs about 20m/- in foreign exchange to carry on with production.

The Saruji spokesman said the plant lacked reliable means of transport to ferry limestone from quarries, some five kilometres from the plant.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1189

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER MILITANTS LAUNCH PLAN FOR COMMANDO-TYPE HOMEGUARD

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Feb 86 p 7

[Article by Stephan Terblanche: "'Boerevolk Army' Set Up"]

[Text]

THE Afrikaner ultra-right wing plans to establish a military type force which, it claims, will number thousands. The "commando" will be used "to defend the interests of whites in South Africa".

Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, controversial leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), announced the formation of the "homeguard", to be called the Brandwag, to a crowd of 3 000 cheering rightwingers in Klerksdorp this week.

Response from the South African Police has been icy.

The Divisional Commissioner of police for the West Rand, Brigadier Ben Oosthuizen, has warned proposed AWB vigilante groups to either join the Police Reserve, operate under discipline — or disband.

After briefly announcing the establishment of the Brandwag at the meeting in the town's rugby stadium, Mr Terre Blanche later elaborated, claiming the force already had several thousand members.

"I will not reveal the exact strength of the Brandwag," he said. "P W (the State President) would love to know how many people belong to the AWB."

Mr Terre Blanche said that in his view the Government was about to capitulate and there would then be chaos and disorder.

"We do not want to find ourselves in the same position as the former colonies when they collapsed. For that reason we've launched the Brandwag.

"This is a defensive home-guard to protect lives and property in the absence of the police

and defence force."

According to Mr Terre Blanche, standing orders have been drawn up by his legal advisers and every member had to give an undertaking in writing that he understood them and that he would not take over the functions of the regular police.

He said that the intention was not to create a third force or an alternative army, nor did the Brandwag seek confrontation.

Members of the force — who would be required to dress in khaki for meetings — would be trained in handling emergencies, explosions, fires and communications.

He said that members would not be armed, but he admitted that certain situations could justify members using their own firearms.

Mr Terre Blanche said he had not discussed the formation of the Brandwag with the police or defence force as its members would be "operating strictly within the framework of the law."

Ominous

An ominous sign was the burly, safari-suited man selling AWB literature at the Klerksdorp meeting with a holstered firearm at his waist.

Earlier the organiser of the meeting, Mr Vossie Vosloo, had given assurances there would not be a repeat of the Pretoria debacle when AWB members sported firearms at the launching of yet another right-wing organisation.

The large crowd, some from as far as Pretoria and Lichtenburg, shouted their appreciation when Mr Terre Blanche assured them that the "Boere" would not run when the present government capitulated and ran.

He told them that the old Boer republics would be returned to "the volk" in the form of a Third Boer Republic comprising the Transvaal, Free State and part of Natal.

In between, Mr Terre Blanche launched scathing personal attacks on President Botha, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Minister Pik Botha.

Offensive

Mr Terre Blanche made great play of the fact that President Botha was considering releasing Mr Nelson Mandela.

While Mr Terre Blanche warned that whites could never again change the constitution in Parliament because they would not obtain a two-thirds majority in all three chambers, he pleaded for one united rightwing political party.

Then came the big announcement. With gestures not unlike Nazi salutes, and speaking in emotional tones, he said the "Boerevolk" was on its way to the Third Boer Republic.

"The Boere will organise themselves into units to protect themselves," he said to loud applause.

"We have started the new offensive. Do not be afraid of threats and intimidation at your places of work," said Mr Terre Blanche.

The Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, said no organisation would be allowed to take over police duties.

He advised any person wanting to help the police to join the Police Reserve.

Brigadier Oosthuizen has meanwhile warned the vigilantes to keep off the streets, or to join Police Reserve units.

He also dismissed as an "infamous lie" suggestions made by AWB members at a Krugersdorp meeting earlier this week that AWB patrols were already operating with regular SAP units.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1209

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNCILLOR LEAVES HNP TO FORM NEW RIGHT WING ORGANIZATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Mar 86 p 22

[Article by Kym Hamilton]

[Text] While the Government desegregates South Africa's central business districts, at least one Pretoria city councillor remains vigorously opposed to people of colour even being present in the capital's civic centre.

Earlier this week Mr Piet "Skiet" Rudolph abruptly left the Pretoria City Council chamber when he was stopped by security officials from personally removing four coloureds from the public gallery.

An unrepentant Mr Rudolph has claimed he has the support of his constituents and regards the disciplinary actions taken against him as "irrelevant".

"One man is even framing a poster of me and putting it up in his home," he said.

Mr Rudolph has been on the council since March 1982. He won his seat on the Herstigte Nasionale Party ticket, but has since resigned from the party and its council caucus in protest against the sacrificing of the principles of the HNP by members who attended multiracial

gatherings of the city council.

He has remained on as an independent and continues strenuously to oppose any sharing of the city's amenities with other race groups. He represents the lower-income Pretoria West suburbs of Kwaggasrand and Wespark and most of Proclamation Hill, where he lives.

This week he left the HNP to form a new right-wing organisation called the Movement for the Liberation and Preservation of White South Africa. He describes the support for his movement as unbelievable, saying the Afrikaner is aware of a "looming tragedy" and "is on the warpath".

Mr Rudolph refuses to divulge any details about the new movement, saying its progress would be obvious.

He began his career as a policeman, but resigned from the force in 1970 to fight an election in Virginia. In 1980 he joined Iscor as an investigation officer and last year became an estate agent.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1209

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER OF NEW DEPARTMENTAL PORTFOLIO DESCRIBES DUTIES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Feb 86 p 6

[Interview with Eli Louw, Minister of the Commission for Administration by Chris Cairncross: "Man Who Wields the Axe Over the Public Service"]

[Text] **T**HE Commission for Administration is the newest Departmental portfolio in the growing sprawl of government. Less than a year old, it is positioned under the umbrella of the Office of the State President and its primary function is to oversee the affairs of the public service.

A unique element of its responsibilities is its co-ordinating role between the different Cabinet portfolios.

It is also the direct conduit between them and the State President.

"It is a totally new concept," observes the Minister in charge, Eli Louw, who was elevated to the post in July last year after being a Deputy Minister of Finance.

From this pivotal position, Louw's most important immediate priorities are:

- ☐ Rationalising and chopping down the size of the still burgeoning public service;
- ☐ Identifying those areas and activities of the public sector that can and should be privatised, and overseeing their "transfer" to the private sector; and
- ☐ Managing and accelerating the process of deregulating the economy.

The three are not really separate, remarks Louw. "They go hand-in-hand. One has to deregulate in order to be able to dismantle from the public sector those structures and services that could be privatised."

Louw is quick to state that he has no intention of compounding his problem by

building up a big departmental empire.

Only one new senior appointment has been made: one-time magistrate and legal adviser in the public service Jimmy Vermaak has been appointed Chief Director Privatisation and Deregulation.

Other than that, Louw says he intends to solicit the help and consultation of the private sector.

This is already being done. Former Gencor chairman Wim de Villiers has been officially appointed to assist Louw in an advisory capacity, and others will undoubtedly be co-opted in due course.

To ensure quick implementation of any decision or proposal taken, particularly on deregulation, Louw has proposed that the State President be vested with executive powers to bypass Parliament to suspend any laws or regulations that get in the way.

Enabling legislation — the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Bill — was tabled in Parliament last week.

According to Louw, this Bill is now before the Standing Committee on Home Affairs and is being treated as a matter of urgency.

"We need to get the legislation finalised before the end of this session," he stated.

Louw believes he is open-minded over the whole issue of privatisation. No area within the public sector is sacrosanct, in his view.

And he is quick to invite "as many suggestions as possible" from any associations, individuals or bodies concerned

with the issue.

Louw, stresses, however, that what he needs most now are pragmatic and specific suggestions.

"Most of the proposals I have had so far really deal only with the general philosophy of privatisation. I require more than that," he says.

Louw maintains that considerable headway has already been made in the short time he has been in office to trim down the size of the public service and improve its efficiency.

He noted that 50% of all staff vacancies — about 9 800 posts — that had been listed last year have been chopped, and a very strict policy was being adhered to with regard to any new appointments.

Every prospective new appointment has now to be vetted by him personally, and those at very senior level have to get Cabinet approval.

Current staff complement of the public service is about 250 000.

In the present climate there is no intention of retrenching people in order to cut down numbers. "We are depending on natural attrition to do that for us," Louw says.

He confesses that at this stage he is not working on any predetermined target, although one might emerge once his rationalisation programme has advanced.

"But I can tell you that I have already identified some 20 areas in the public service which can be handed over to the private sector," Louw added, refusing to be drawn as to which these were.

There is apparently no preset time-scale by which the privatisation and deregulation programme must be completed. "It is going to be an on-going process," Louw says.

"But I would hope that some specific work will be completed this year, and would like to see most of the issues resolved within five years."

/12851

CSO: 3400/1203

SOUTH AFRICA

EUGENE TERRE BLANCHE GIVES VIEWS OF UTOPIAN AFRIKANER STATE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Peter Honey: "The 'Non-racist' Who Wants a White Fatherland"]

[Text] EUGENE TERRE BLANCHE leaned across his desk, his eyes narrowing with fanatical conviction. "In the next election we will win the Transvaal, the Free State and northern Natal because that is where the Afrikaner people are, where the Afrikaner heart lies.

"P W Botha has betrayed the Afrikaners. When he said he wanted power-sharing, he was saying he would destroy their way of life. Afrikaners have a wonderful loyalty to their government — up to a point. But just as they have been loyal, so will they fight it now."

It was the first spark of passion from this explosive leader of the right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) in an interview which found him strangely courteous, even diffident at times.

But put Terre Blanche on a podium before 2 000 ardent supporters and this 42-year-old former policeman transforms into a prophet, steeping his oratory in the atavistic nationalism of the *volk* with such effect that it draws tears from burly farmers and sends some women into fits of sobbing.

His message is the same as when he founded the AWB secretly 13 years ago: government is capitulating to the forces of revolution. The blacks will try to take all. The whites will fight for the land that is theirs. And the whites will win.

This month Eugene Ney Terre Blanche threw himself back on the campaign trail with a vengeance. Last night he spoke in Standerton, Wednesday in Secunda, before that in Klerksdorp and before that in Florida — more than 10 000 will have heard him in the past 28 days.

No option

But how seriously can you take a man who speaks of setting up a white, Christian fatherland in the heart of SA; who would revert to a state a century past; who says he is not a racist but would fight tooth and nail to keep blacks, Jews and all non-Christians out of his government?

Terre Blanche dismisses suggestions that he is out of touch with reality. When enough white farmers have rejected government, he says, P W Botha will have no option but to yield to their will.

He hints at a right-wing military takeover: when the army and police in the powerful placements of the Transvaal and Free State identify with the Afrikaner will, the battle for a white fatherland will be all but won, he says.

"P W Botha and his (Amichand) Rajbansi's and his (Alan) Hendrickse's can have their *Kaapse Korps*," he sneers derisively.

It all seems so laughable, especially since the AWB's strong identification with its leader presents an image of nothing more than an insubstantial vehicle for rightist malcontents and neo-fascists.

Yet some Cabinet Ministers seem to perceive him as a threat: earlier this week Foreign Minister Pik Botha rejected dealings with the AWB in the same breath as with the ANC. Defence Minister Magnus Malan also attacked the movement for its militancy recently.

Terre Blanche disclaims vehemently any suggestions that the AWB espouses violence. This, in spite of the fact that two former members were jailed for 15 years

under the Terrorism Act, and that he himself was among three members convicted in 1983 and given suspended sentences for unlawful possession of firearms, which included Kalashnikov assault rifles.

Terre Blanche warns he will sue anyone who accuses him or the AWB of violent intent. He says the two men jailed were not AWB members at the time of trial, and points to the fact that the judge cleared the organisation itself of involvement in terrorism.

The inexplicable spate of shootings and killings recently by whites against black pedestrians in areas such as Krugersdorp, Schweizer-Reneke and on the industrial outskirts of Johannesburg are "terrible," he exclaims.

"I don't believe it could be AWB members — that's impossible. The AWB is a disciplined organisation. We will never, ever start a revolution. But we will fight against a revolution."

That is why he formed the AWB *Brandwag* earlier this month — a commando to protect white interests in case there are not enough police available. It would not try to usurp the function of the police, he adds.

"But if they (blacks or any non-Boere) try to take our land, I will counter it with white, Boer Afrikaner power — that I can assure you."

Police and Defence Force members are forbidden membership of the AWB. Even the HNP will have nothing to do with it. The AWB is not a political party and claims to have no pretensions to become one, although Terre Blanche once stood unsuccessfully for parliament.

Terre Blanche himself realises his extra-parliamentary role is not enough. He has on several occasions tried to develop closer ties with Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party.

On Monday he will try again. He says he will be addressing the CP caucus in Cape Town on the desirability of forming one, unified political front against government, and to try to persuade the party to accept the fatherland concept.

"The only difference between Dr Treurnicht and us is that he believes in homelands and we believe in a fatherland," says Terre Blanche.

But Treurnicht is not so forthcoming. Terre Blanche will not be talking to the CP caucus on Monday, he says. It will only be an informal discussion on closer links between right-wing groups.

The AWB insignia bears a striking resemblance to the Nazi swastika — a three-cornered array of 7's which, he says, represents a shield against the triple 6's of the anti-Christ in Revelations. Political commentators have compared him to Hitler

and Mussolini; a psychologist once said his oratory reflected a brilliant mind, someone authentic but who was locked into the past, who used "denial to deal with his fear of change."

Partyless

Of Hitler, Terre Blanche is reluctant to speak: "I am a Boer," he says. "I have no heroes but the heroes of the past of my people. I want to be the same as Generals De la Rey and De Wet, (Presidents) Paul Kruger and Steyn."

It is the key to his concept of a *Boerevolkstaat*, where there would be no party political system as we know it. People would elect their leaders according to their skills and experience to a partyless *volksraad* which will be controlled by an AWB chief executive, known as the *Op-perraad*.

Jews, Indians, or any non-Christians could be permitted within the boundaries, but they would be totally excluded from government. "I choose Jesus Christ ahead of popularity with the international money powers."

He draws a line between the Afrikaner Boer and the non-Afrikaner Boer. "You could be what Hitler called an Aryan, but if you want to stand against me then you will be the same as a black man who wants to stand against me."

Blacks would be allowed to work in the republic under conditions set out by government, but the ideal would be to gradually shift them outside its borders. No nation in the world would be prepared to give away its land to immigrants simply because it has been kind to them, he declares.

Complexity

"We are not interested in dividing people and sharing power, P W Botha and his lot can try their consensus in those parts which are not the historical property of the Boer people," Terre Blanche declared.

The powerful multi-national companies and gold mines would be required to pay their "rightful taxes" to the people, or else face nationalisation.

He speaks of developing border industries which could utilise black labour from outside the *Volkstaat* so that the white population could "live in the prosperity and peace it deserves".

"I am not a racist — really not. I only want for myself what I am willing to give to others," he says.

With that sort of complexity it is hardly surprising that Terre Blanche professes to

be "not so interested in apartheid"; drawing a distinction between the homeland system and what he calls the establishment of "fatherlands".

"I don't think apartheid can work. You cannot decide for other groups what their futures should be. But this land — the Transvaal, Free State and northern Natal — was payed for in the blood, tears and bitter sweat of my forefathers. It is historically the land of the *Boere* Afrikaners to which they have a right and for which they will fight," he says.

Bold but futile words? They echo uncannily like those of the Malans and Verwoerds of the Forties and Fifties.

But as the long-contained wave of black nationalism begins to sweep across the southern tip of Africa, it is hard to see how the pretensions of the *Terre Blanche's* of this world can be regarded as more than rocks on the beach of change.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1203

SOUTH AFRICA

ORANGEWERKER PIONEER DESCRIBES VISION OF AFRIKANER HOMELAND

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES MAGAZINE 16 Feb 86 pp 14-16

[Article by Heidi Holland: "The Great (White) Trek"]

[Text] "Botha's policies will lead to One Man One Vote. In Africa, that means the extinction of the white man. We're determined to work for a land of our own." -- Mrs Hettie van Heerden, wife of Dr Willem van Heerden, chief pioneer of the Orangewerkers

A little town called Morgenon in the Northern Transvaal could someday become the capital city of an independent country. So say a group of feverishly ideological whites, the Oranjewerkers. They believe South Africa will inevitably become black-ruled Azania, and they're hoping to preserve a portion of the old world exclusively for themselves.

"Botha's policies will lead to One Man One Vote," says Mrs Hettie van Heerden, a bright-eyed mathematician with six children. "In Africa, that means the extinction of the white man. We're determined to work for a land of our own. What's rightfully ours. We don't want to take what doesn't belong to us but, historically, there are areas which were never settled by the black people."

Hettie's husband, Dr Willem van Heerden — chief pioneer for the Oranjewerkers — is a structural engineer who has been drawing up plans for a proposed all-white Utopia for the past 15 years. He believes the Afrikaner homeland should not contain a single non-white resident or working black.

In 1970 it struck me that we should start this sort of separate development plan. I knew we'd come to the point where work opportunities in the black homelands wouldn't be enough to take the blacks out of white areas. We tried, in Pretoria, to persuade people to do their own housework so that blacks only had to go to work in industrial areas, but only a small percentage of whites co-operated.

"We need to create a society where whites do all their labour themselves, to prove to Afrikaners that it can be done.

"Once we get our own state, we don't want to be hostile to our black neighbours. We can have trade relations with them. They can come to our towns, we'll fill up their cars with petrol and feed them in our restaurants. But we won't live and work together."

The Oranjewerkers are deeply disillusioned with their power-brokers, the Nationalist Party Government. It doesn't take much psychological sleuthing to find out what they resent most in State President P W Botha's policies: it's the idea of power-sharing.

Says Professor Carel Boshoff, former Broederbond supremo and one of the Oranjewerkers' gurus: "A mixed existence under white domination is as unacceptable as a mixed existence under

black domination.

"The refusal of the world community to accept the domination of a permanent black majority by Afrikaners in their country, and the refusal to recognise the black states who have gained independence from the Republic of South Africa, is understandable ... The moral guideline is either complete separation or complete integration.

The Afrikaner should therefore be prepared to exist as a separate nation under his own government in his own land which he owns, inhabits, preserves and cultivates more or less exclusively, if there is to be any hope of recognition of his right of self-determination."

Says Van Heerden: "What we as Afrikaners want, is to build a new establishment because our establishment has been infiltrated. No Afrikaner leader of the past thought you could govern a country forever merely by using all those laws to separate the people. They were just strategies to bring about separation.

"Now we have the laughable situation where people think you can just mix groups happily together. It's against nationalist feeling. As individuals, we get along well together but, as groups, we'll never get along. It isn't that we think it's so — it is so."

The Oranjewerkers' beliefs, which they hoped would repair fractured Afrikaner solidarity, have in fact cast these visionaries into a lonely political wilderness. They are viewed with resentment not only by many of Morgenzon's town-folk but also by much of the wider Afrikaner community. Most observers see their stand as a respectable and devious way to argue for racism.

"There are some people against us", Van Heerden admits. "They fight us with lies and deceptions. They feel we endanger them by going against present trends.

The Oranjewerkers organisation was established five years ago by Hendrik Verwoerd Jr, son of apartheid's architect. It now has 2 000 members, most of them Conservative Party or HNP supporters.

Morgenzon is their first practical venture. Last year they purchased their first farms near Secunda, around the hot, languid town whose inhabitants maintain a cool aloofness from the passionate schemes of the Oranjewerkers.

"Some people here think we're going to drive their black servants and farm-workers away," says Hettie van Heerden. "But we don't want to terrorise

blacks or change any existing things.

"What we hope will happen is that, eventually, the blacks just won't have any work in Morgenzon. If we convince the white people here to do their own work, there won't be any jobs for blacks and they'll move away."

Her husband adds: "Political crisis in South Africa may accelerate the realisation in Morgenzon, as well as in the whole country, that what we say makes sense. There must be some sort of partitioning if we want to preserve our Afrikaner nation."

In November, Van Heerden took his first step into the industrial age of Oranjewerkers with the founding of a rudimentary fibre glass factory in Morgenzon. He is producing calf pens and a stoepstoel, using white labourers and a foreman from Pretoria.

There's no shortage of white labour," he says. "Because of growing unemployment in the country, we've had whites saying they'll do anything, even dig in the garden, in exchange for their keep. But, unfortunately, the Oranjewerkers have no money to progress faster and absorb these people. What we've done so far has been funded by us as individuals."

The Van Heerdens recently renovated an old colonial house they bought in Morgenzon. With the help of black bricklayers? "Yes," he replies, "but I employed a white contractor. They were his workers, not mine." He explained defensively: "If I employed a black, I'd have no credibility, but you have to realise that we're in the very first stages of our community. Two of our farms have completed the process. They have no blacks working on them at all. Then there are other farms in the process of changing over. One had 14 blacks which we cut down to three. Another had 12 and now has only two. It takes time."

On arrival at Johan Fischer's farm nearby, we immediately spot a black man standing beside a tractor. We say ahaaa ... and Fischer quickly explains that his father, a neighbouring farmer, came over on an errand, bringing the black worker with him.

Like Willem van Heerden, Fischer does not use bullying language. He speaks no crude anti-black propaganda, skillfully avoiding direct reference to his vision of hell — a bankrupt, black banana republic. In a way, the Oranjewerkers have overcome the kind of fear of blacks which gives rise to impotent abuse. Their overwhelming fear is what they see as catastrophic

compromise by the Government.

"Our leaders are ideologically bankrupt," says Fischer. "They're hiding behind clichés and phrases and lies. We feel driven into a corner. If the Afrikaner doesn't have geographical rights in South Africa, he doesn't have anything. The State President says we're going for a state where everyone takes part, with no one dominating another. It's like dividing by nought: it can't be done."

Fischer himself seems close to morale bankruptcy — not least, perhaps, because he has chosen to farm his 350ha single-handed and has produced no sons to help him in later years. Four small daughters scamper around as he cites alarming statistics: "In the year 2020, when my kids are grown up, there will be 65-million blacks in this country. If you accept that nothing can be done to protect your own heritage, you feel like lying down on the bed and weeping."

Fischer studied farm mechanisation in the wheat belt of the United States, from Texas to Nebraska. He bought himself a R120 000 tractor and a R6 000 harvester when he returned to Morgenzon.

Using machinery instead of black labour isn't necessarily the way to make money, he admits. On occasions when he needs outside help, Fischer hires white schoolchildren at R10 a day. Local black farmworkers are paid R50 a month.

"But money isn't our deciding factor. People say South Africa won't function without cheap black labour and we're trying to disprove that. Labour in this country isn't in fact all that cheap in terms of what you get — rands per man-hour. By contrast, it's amazing what an

American farmer can do with one man-hour.

"What we're trying to prove in Morgenzon has been misinterpreted. A lunatic image has been created of Oranjewerkers; that we dress differently, all have beards and don't sweat. We're seen as super-racists who don't want a black anywhere near us.

"What we don't want is a racist system, or to be any part of it. We want blacks to have the same opportunities as us and to live the way they want, while we live according to our own customs."

If the status quo of "white bossism" persists, he says, only one outcome is possible. "We'll replace it with black bossism."

"We originally wanted to create a separate white state, for all of South Africa's white people. But then we changed it to an Afrikaner state because we realised we couldn't sell a racialistic concept abroad. Whites other than Afrikaners can join the unitary state with one man one vote, or perhaps they could be given the choice of joining us.

"I don't know exactly what area of South Africa we'd ask for. If it were too small, we wouldn't be able to sell the idea to Afrikaners. If it were too big, we wouldn't be able to sell it to the others.

"We do have an historic claim to the two Boer Republics and there is a strong feeling among us for the historic claim. But even if we were offered the Namib Desert we'd take it. As long as we can govern ourselves." ●

/12851
CSO: 3400/1203

SOUTH AFRICA

PROPOSED SALARY INCREASES FOR MPS SPARK ANGRY OUTCRY

Described as 'Political Dynamite'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] SALARY increases of up to 108% recommended for Members of Parliament are being viewed as political dynamite for the government.

Last week increases of just 10% were announced for civil servants.

The report which was tabled yesterday will, if accepted, raise the total salary bill for the 368 parliamentarians from about R15m to about R27m.

The report recommends that the new cash remuneration levels should be fully implemented as soon as possible when economic circumstances justify doing so.

Already the proposals have sparked an angry outcry. Federation of Sats trade unions chairman Jimmy Zurich described them as breathtaking.

Zurich said the proposals were "unreasonable, unjust and would be seen to be so by the majority of trade union leaders".

The 77-page report, compiled by a five-man committee under the chairmanship of former vice-president Alwyn Schlebusch, recommends cash increases of:

□ 108% for the 20 Cabinet Ministers and 12 other members of the Ministers Councils with their salaries rising from R55 200 to R121 500;

□ 84% for ordinary MPs and members of the President's Council from R27 000 to R49 800;

□ 68% for the 11 deputy-ministers whose salaries are set to rise from R45 900 to R77 400.

Substantial increases are also recommended for leaders of oppositions in the three Houses, whips and chief whips.

The State President will receive a salary of R130 000, up from R84 000, and allowances of R29 688 in terms of the recommendations, all of which is non-taxable.

The report also recommends overall increases in allowances for MPs of 18.75% with MPs moving up from R16 000 to R19 000 a year and ministers and deputy-ministers from R19 000 to R22 560. These amounts are taxable.

In addition, the five-man committee stated that MPs should be allowed an amount of R10 000 a year for secretarial services.

In its report, the committee states that a considerable backlog in remuneration exists — MPs received their last increases on January 1 1984 — but at the same time they are mindful that the State President stated when he appointed the committee that any recommended improvements "would be postponed until they could be justified in view of economic circumstances".

The committee's interpretation of the State President's decree is that "the Government takes the onus entirely on itself to decide on the timing of the implementation of the recommendations".

STACKING UP

NEW PAY LEVELS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY:		
	SALARY	ALLOWANCE
STATE PRESIDENT:	R130 000*	R29 688*
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT:	R49 800	R19 000
CABINET MINISTER:	R121 500	R22 560
LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION:	R77 000	R19 000
*TAX FREE		

Chart Shows Increases

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Feb 86 p 7

[Chart]

OFFICE	SALARY	ALLOWANCE
State President	R130 000	R29 888
Ministers, Chairman of President's Council, Speaker	R121 500	R22 560
Chief Whip of Parliament	R95 500	R22 560
Deputy Minister	R77 400	R22 560
Leader of an official Opposition	R77 000	R19 000
Deputy Chairman of the President's Council, Chairmen of Houses	R73 500	R19 000
Chairman of a committee of the President's Council	R70 000	R19 000
Chief Whip of a majority party	R64 700	R19 000
Leader of a House	R62 700	R19 000
Whip of President's Council, Chairmen of committees	R61 200	R19 000
Deputy Chairmen of committees	R60 400	R19 000
Chief Whip of an official Opposition, chairmen of standing committees	R59 600	R19 000
Whip	R54 500	R19 000
Member of Parliament, Member of President's Council	R49 800	R19 000
Only the State President's remuneration is not subject to tax		

/12851
CSO: 3400/1209

SOUTH AFRICA

PROPOSED NEW SALARIES FOR HIGH POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Feb 86 p 17

[Text]

South African politicians will still lag behind their foreign counterparts — even if proposed increases in salaries and allowances put forward by the Schlebusch Committee this week are implemented.

But State President P W Botha, whose salary would be R212 300 a year if the recommendations are accepted, would earn more than British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (R168 000 a year), French President Francois Mitterand (R190 000 a year), and French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius (R120 000 a year).

Mr Botha would earn less than President Ronald Reagan. According to the 1985 Yearbook of the US Bureau of Census, the American president gets an annual salary of R400 000 and an allowance of R100 000 a year for official expenses. The American vice-president receives an annual salary of R188 400 a year and an allowance of R20 000 for expenses.

Mr Botha would also earn less than the Italian head of state, who earns R315 000 a year, and the West German Chancellor, who is paid R264 072 a year.

Grouping South Africa's various political jobs into a number of grades, the Schlebusch Committee's consultants came up with six levels from ordinary MP and council member to Cabinet Minister.

Such groupings and a difference in the meaning of titles hinder comparisons.

According to the committee, Ministers and other F-level office bearers would receive R121 000; Own Affairs Ministers and the Chief Whip of Parliament (E-Level) R95 500.

German cabinet ministers get R194 012 a year, while a state secretary gets R158 443 a year. French senior ministers, who get R90 000 a year, would compare unfavourably against the proposed South African salaries for the similar level.

American cabinet officers and speakers of the House of Representatives and the Senate get R166 600 a year. Members of the American Congress get an annual salary of R145 200. A mid-level executive in an ordinary American company is likely to earn more than a congressman.

South African deputy ministers and other D-level office holders receive R77 400; C-level R64 700; B-level R55 900 and A-level (MPs) R49 800.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1181

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICIANS' SALARIES LAG BEHIND FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Feb 86 p 23

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — In drawing up its recommendations for the revised salary structure of political office-bearers, the Schlebusch Committee had to balance two arguments.

The first of these is the view that parliamentarians' remuneration should not be so low as to deter suitable candidates from entering politics; or that it compels ordinary members to seek additional income elsewhere; or that it bears no relation to what members can earn outside Parliament.

On the other hand, members' remuneration should not be so high as to be unacceptable to the informed public or to create the perception that pecuniary reward is becoming the only attraction.

With this in mind the committee tried to execute its instructions from President P W Botha: to investigate and report, in the light of the revised parliamentary system and associated responsibilities and duties of the State President, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and of members of Parliament and the President's Council, on these aspects:

● A reconcilable structure of remuneration and conditions of service for the various office-bearers, with due allowance for their new responsibilities and duties.

● The need of MPs for facilities — administrative and secretarial — to enable them to perform their task efficiently.

Mr Botha made it quite clear when he appointed the committee that the implementation of any recommendations would be postponed until it could be justified with a view to the economic climate.

The committee, chaired by former Vice State President Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, and comprising former Opposition leader Sir De Villiers Graaff, Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, banker Dr Frans Cronje and business leader Dr Fred du Plessis, decided to interpret its terms of reference as widely as possible.

Before looking at the actual issue of remuneration, the committee took into account certain fundamental considerations.

The first of these sounds almost tongue-in-cheek: a conscientious, hardworking and competent MP has, of necessity, to be postulated for purposes of a report of this nature.

Secondly, because of the additional obligations imposed by the new constitutional dispensation and also as a result of the imminent disappearance of the office of provincial councillor (throwing more constituency duties onto MPs), the com-

mittee decided that membership of Parliament had now definitely become a full-time occupation.

A third consideration was that the salary and fringe benefits granted to an MP could not serve as the basis for the calculation of salaries and fringe benefits in the rest of the public sector, for these reasons:

- The demands of modern society made it imperative that successful businessmen, professional people, farmers and industrialists became involved in the country's highest legislative and executive body. This meant that such a person had either to relinquish his profession or career entirely or neglect it to such an extent that great personal loss ensued.

- In view of rapidly changing circumstances in the political sphere or in consequence of voters' new personal prefer-

ences, a member could not be assured of a long uninterrupted period of service as an MP. The latest available statistics indicate that an MP's average period of service is only about seven years.

- The interruption of a parliamentarian's career while he is serving as an MP constitutes a measure of professional risk and could damage his career irreparably. As well, he runs the risk of not remaining fully informed on the latest developments in his profession.

- A fourth consideration is that because a prospective member also has to undertake to work out of a sense of vocation, it would not always be feasible to compensate the parliamentarian on the same basis as in the private sector. However, if a person of the right calibre is to be attracted, it is essential that an MP's remuneration should be related to pay levels in the private sector in general.

Having dealt with these considerations, the committee then decided to appoint professional personnel consultants to assess and quantify the various posts.

The consultants found that jobs in Parliament and the council were fundamentally not comparable to other jobs in the private sector.

Grouping the various political jobs into a number of grades, the consultants came up with six levels from ordinary MP and council member to Cabinet Minister.

On that basis, these fully taxable salaries were recommended: State President R212 300; Ministers and other F-level R121 500; Own Affairs Ministers and Chief Whip of Parliament (E-level) R95 500; Deputy Ministers and other D-level R77 400; C-level R64 700; B-level R55 900; and A-level (MPs) R49 800.

Proposed Remuneration 'Takes New Duties Into Consideration'

CAPE TOWN — Proposed new salaries for parliamentarians and high political office-bearers are definitely not to be regarded as just pure increases.

This point was made emphatically by Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the chairman of the committee which investigated the remuneration and working conditions of the politicians.

Addressing a midday Press conference yesterday on the committee's report, Mr Schlebusch said the President had appointed a committee to recommend a reconcilable structure of remuneration and conditions of service for political office-bearers, with due allowance for their new responsibilities and duties.

He pointed out that President Botha had said at the time that any recommendation made by the committee implying an improvement of the remuneration package and conditions of service of the persons concerned would be postponed until it could be justified with a view to the economic climate.

Mr Schlebusch said in view of this the committee's recommendations were not to be seen as just salary increases. They were salary adjustments to remuneration in line with the new duties and responsibilities of officials.

The State President, for example, carried a lot more duties and responsibilities than the post did under the previous system.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1181

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TWO PROMOTED TO TOP POSTS--The Director-General of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning yesterday announced the promotion of Mr Meyer du Toit to Chief Director: Special Development Co-ordination; and Mr D.J.F. Hitge to Chief Director: Local Government Affairs, as from the first of this month. Mr Du Toit (41) who obtained a BSc degree and later a post graduate diploma in town and regional planning, was appointed to the Department of Local Government of the Transvaal Provincial Administration in 1982. With the organisational rationalisation of the civil service he was admitted as senior planner to the physical planning branch of the office of the then Prime Minister and later as Director of Planning in the Directorate of Physical Planning in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. In May last year, Mr Du Toit was transferred to the post of Director: Regional Development Promotion in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. Mr Hitge, who turns 48 in May, joined the then Department of Native Affairs in 1957. He worked in the Transkei for 12 years during which time he obtained a law qualification, serving thereafter as a magistrate. Under his direction, the Black Local Authorities Act, Act 102 of 1982, was implemented.--Sapa [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 86 p 9] /9317

CSO: 3400/1181

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONWIDE SURVEY REVEALS BLACK LEADERSHIP PREFERENCE

Durban POST NATAL in English 26 Feb - 1 Mar 86 p 14

[Article by Kanthan Pillay: "Mandela Popularity Slips"]

[Text] THE United Democratic Front has been chosen ahead of the banned African National Congress as the organisation most likely to be voted into power.

A major nationwide survey released this week, conducted by the Institute for Black Research, showed the UDF to be the choice of 23,5 percent of the people, followed by the ANC at 20 percent and the Azanian People's Organisation at 10,1 percent.

The survey, *Political and Economic Choices of Disenfranchised South Africans*, was conducted in the four major metropolitan areas by the IBR over December 1985 and January this year. The findings were compiled and edited by Professor Fatima Meer and student Mr Udeshtira Pillay of the University of Natal.

The aims of the survey were to determine:

- How would black people vote?
- Who would they like to see as the first president of an anti-racist South African state?
- What kind of government structure do black people want?
- What kind of economic order do black people want?

Close to 2 000 black South Africans in the Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, and Vaal Triangle metropolitan areas were interviewed by 39 interviewers.

The interviews were concentrated on the black townships in these areas. The number of people to be interviewed in each township was determined beforehand, and the houses to be visited were determined by dropping pins on to street maps of the area.

All the respondents were over 15 years old with most of them over 31 years old.

According to the analysts, the most striking features of the responses were:

- That black people were not as monolithic as white fear conceived them to be;
- That a significant, though small, proportion of black people favoured existing white political parties and leaders — this being particularly marked among Indians and coloured people;
- That black people saw a considerable choice of leaders, both black and white;
- That there were marked regional variations in political choices.

Jailed ANC leader Mr

Nelson Mandela was named as the person most people would like to see as the first president or prime minister of a non-racial South African government.

But the response for Mr Mandela was not as overwhelming as had been in previous surveys of this kind. Mr Mandela took 17,7 percent of the support followed by Bishop Desmond Tutu with 16,6 and Dr Allan Boesak on 13,3.

Former Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert was, surprisingly, fourth on the list with 12,5 percent — beating the ANC's Mr Oliver Tambo and Mr Walter Sisulu on 10,1 and 7,1 percent respectively.

State President Mr PW Botha garnered more support than KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Azapo leader Mr Saths Cooper gained 1,4 percent of the overall vote, tying with Labour Party leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse. Both were ahead of National People's Party leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, who had 0,7 percent support.

The choice of leaders did not always match the political party supported by the respondents. The analysts saw this as an indication that black people did not view ideological differences between parties with the same seriousness as party leaders and activists. They saw political personalities independently of parties.

In line with this, the majority of Azapo supporters chose ANC leaders — Mr Mandela, Mr Tambo, Mr Sisulu — although the single most popular choice was Bishop Tutu. Dr Slabbert drew two Azapo votes.

ANC supporters gave six votes to Dr Slabbert with Mr Mandela their most popular choice fol-

lowed by Mr Tambo, Bishop Tutu, and Mr Sisulu.

UDF supporters outside Natal favoured Bishop Tutu, Dr Boesak, and Dr Slabbert to a larger extent than they did ANC personalities.

Supporters of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) without exception voted for Mr Sisulu. Mr Sisulu and Dr Boesak were chosen by supporters of the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa).

Over the type of political system, the overwhelming majority (67,5 percent) supported the concept of "one man, one vote" in a unitary state.

Some 11,3 percent opted for a racially-based federation retaining homelands and an equal number opted for a non-racial provincially-based federation.

The PFP concept of a unitary state with proportional representation by race was supported by nine percent.

Most people were divided on the question of an economic system. The largest grouping — 37,3 percent — opted for state control of larger enterprises with some private enterprise. Almost as many — 36,3 percent — opted for total state control.

About 19 percent suggested the retention of the present economic system, but with the dropping of racial barriers.

The analysts said that in spite of what the State President may have said to Dr Slabbert in the "private" tapes released to the Press last week, "the facts have never been as Mr Botha deludes himself into seeing them; or those black people who came and sat with him in the Union Buildings deluded him into believing".

"His support among African people is infinitesimal, and those blacks who go to him and say: 'Sir, don't take your

troops and police out of the townships. Keep them there to protect us, we beg you, keep protecting us, and so on, represent little beyond their personal fears.

"The survey reveals that the overwhelming majority of black people reject the present Government and the present economic system, based as it is on racism and intent on maintaining white privileges.

"They want a unitary non-racial parliament

elected on the principle of one person one vote, and they would prefer an economic system in which private enterprise is controlled in the interests of the people, the vast majority of whom live in abject poverty.

"They certainly do not want to be led by white racists, and believe they have enough black choices available to them to move this country and its people to a non-racial dispensation."

/12851

CSO: 3400/1204

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTER GIVE INSIGHT INTO VIOLENCE WRACKED ALEXANDRA

'Frustration Was Spark'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 7

[Article by David Jackson: "The Agony of Alex..."]

[Text] **RIOT-TORN** Alexandra was this week a township in agony — a prisoner of history paying the price for past political follies which have stunted its progress.

And, say some of its embattled residents, frustration was the spark that touched off a tinderbox of emotions and grievances which have been smouldering beneath the surface for more than two decades.

In a town like Alex, happiness is a water-borne toilet, a fresh water tap and a spanking new council flat ... but there are precious few to go round.

Some 3 000 are on the waiting list for flats. Converted Putco buses, stripped of their wheels, provide temporary sanctuary for families awaiting a roof over their heads. (7 000 have their names down for houses).

Most residents in the squalid township still use bucket-toilets — and they queue up to use street taps. Up to 15 people or more live in a single backyard.

Today, massive sums of money are being earmarked for Alex in a bid to turn a festering slum into a model township.

Divided

A slice of white suburban land in adjacent Lombardy East — some 80ha — has been granted to the township for new development, a move which has divided white opinion in the suburb.

But the "dark city" — as the locals dub it — is a community trapped in a time warp.

For the millions of rands pumped into upliftment have not yet erased the years of neglect. And the benefits of re-development are still to filter through to the average township dweller.

This week, local residents claim, the radicals moved in to exploit those long-held grievances.

Alexandra's mayor, the Rev Sam Buti, claims "agitators" from other townships moved in to fuel the unrest.

The flames from the burning barricades, shops and homes were seen in Johannesburg's affluent northern suburbs which surround the township.

And the rioting left at least 23 dead and many injured.

Discontent

"The political elements are taking advantage of the situation, and this is definitely one aspect of the violence," says Mr Buti.

"But its basically a question of frustration. The development is too slow, the living conditions are bad and overcrowding is rife. This frustration is being vented through violence."

The seeds of the discontent go back 23 years when the Government planned to demolish Alexandra and replace it with eight massive hostels to house 20 000 single migrant workers.

Alexandra would provide dormitory accommodation for the reservoir of black labour feeding the Rand's industrial heartland.

Condemned

The land tenure rights which blacks in the township then enjoyed were taken away from them. Bitterness and anger were aggravated when the Government forced stand-owners to sell, or expropriated their properties.

Alexandra became a township without a soul, a condemned community lapsing into gang warfare and deprivation.

After the 1976 riots — and the new emerging spirit of black consciousness — Mr Buti himself led a "Save Alex Committee" campaign to get a Government re-think on the doomed township.

"The decision to destroy Alex was a fateful error of judgment the consequences of which are still being felt today," says Mr Buti.

Then came the Government turnaround. Dr Piet Koornhof reprieved the township in 1979 — and the authorities planned a major facelift for Alex in a bid to unscramble the apartheid egg.

Late last year — along with the land from Lombardy East — 854ha of township land was handed back to the people. It was transferred from the control of the West Rand Development Board, which, with other such boards, is to disappear next year when it is replaced by a Regional Service Council.

In a direct reversal of apartheid's grand design of the '60s, Alexandra has its own local black authority — and freehold rights are being restored.

Now, say local councillors, it is a race against time to upgrade Alexandra sufficiently to take the sting out of the men of violence.

The Alexandra black local authority has plans to build 1 000 prestige houses, a technical high school, a hotel and a 50 000-seater sports stadium on the land "annexed" from white Lombardy East.

It hopes the building of prestige homes will help quell white fears of a black slum on their doorsteps. The suburb's London Road will also be extended to the N3 motorway to form a buffer between the white and black suburbs.

The pace of the restoration could hold the key to peace in the troubled township.

Damage Topped 1 Million Rand

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 7

[Article by Emielia Jaroschek and Boetl Eshak]

[Text]

BUSINESSMEN were barricading their premises bordering Alexandra township this week after damage estimated at over R1-million by mobs on the rampage.

The figure already exceeds the damage in the area caused in riots during last year — then estimated at R750 000.

More than 200 Indian families have already fled their homes and business premises in Wynberg, a mixed area across the road from Alexandra.

At the height of the violence last Saturday, Indian-owned shops were petrol-bombed.

On Sunday the mobs returned and Indians moved out, many stopping only to take documents and some extra clothing.

Tense calm has returned to the township as police and defence force troops kept vigil.

But even white businessmen, cleaning up their charred factories and fixing broken windows feel worried.

"What protection will we have once the security forces move out?" asked Mr Hans Stern, owner of an engineering company in Marlborough.

"Last Sunday I saw the factory next to us burn out. Youths passing by said to me, 'You're next.'"

"Yet I have never done anything to them. The next day they threw about four or five petrol bombs through our windows, causing between R10 000 and R15 000 damage."

Mr Stern's secretary, Mrs Trudi Muller, said that she and other factory employees were forced to flee when chanting youths marched towards the factories.

"Those who weren't fast enough had their cars stoned. I've seen more than six businesses damaged in our street alone," Mrs Muller said.

This week the suburbs of Marlborough, Wynberg, Kew and Lombardy East saw entire streets closed for days as police and soldiers cordoned off the area.

While some smaller shop-owners have been put out of action, possibly for good, other stronger companies were determined to stay.

Eyewitness Account

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 7

[Text]

WHEN violence rules, it is the innocent who suffer most. Alexandra township, close to Johannesburg's affluent northern suburbs, was no different this week as unrest erupted after a weekend funeral.

This is the story of how a typical Alexandra mother coped with the terrifying lawlessness which swept the streets.

Mrs Jane Mabala (It is not her real name) has a full-time job in Johannesburg. She has four daughters aged 20, 18, 16, and eight, the eldest married and also a resident in Alexandra. She describes her weekend.

ON SATURDAY morning I knew there would be a funeral. But my daughters told me it was nothing to worry about.

But when I returned home at about 3.30pm, I saw heavy smoke and teargas all over the township and people were screaming.

I saw several cars burning and youths and adults bleeding. Police and army vehicles were patrolling the streets.

I had to find a safe way home, but it was virtually impossible to avoid the situation as youths had regrouped themselves in several corners of the townships and police were everywhere.

I was soon caught up in the chaos, coughing and crying like the rest of the youths and adults who were in the street.

Just then I saw a group of youths, armed with stones, approach a police Casspir.

There were several shots from the Casspir and I saw two youths collapse and those around them run for their lives.

This happened 20m from me and I thought I would be caught in the shooting.

The two boys who were lying in a pool of blood were aged between 12 and 14 years.

I feared for my life as I was not very far from the line of fire.

I do not remember how many times I prayed to God to prevent the bullets from hitting me. All I wanted was to reach my children at home.

It seemed He was watching over me. I saw several bodies and much blood all over the streets.

Youths in particular seemed more militant. Groups were picking up stones and hurling them at the Casspirs.

But each time they tried that, more were shot.

I finally reached home and was surprised to find the door open. Earlier I had seen all the doors in the township opened and I wondered why. Only when I got home did I find out the reason.

My daughters told me they had been told by other "comrades" — a term used by township youths these days when referring to each other — not to close the door as they could be used for shelter when police give chase.

Stadium

Residents should open their doors as the youths were fighting for their liberation.

Late in the afternoon the youths mobilised and moved up to the stadium for a meeting, but police soon stopped them.

I crept out of the township in the evening and got a taxi outside the township to Soweto where I had to attend a relative's night vigil.

SUNDAY: I returned to Alex just after 6am. I was surprised to hear freedom songs from the stadium. It turned out to be the youths, including girls, who had stayed at the stadium all night singing freedom songs and reciting poetry.

There was an eerie hush over the township that day as people licked their wounds and counted their dead.

God was still with me. All my children were safe. Other parents were not so lucky.

By this time some families had run out of food. Shops were closed. The situation was terrible.

In the evening the gunfire started up again.

MONDAY: I thought the rioting would come to end as people returned to work. But I was wrong.

I left the house at 6am looking for the usual taxi or bus, but there were none.

Instead I saw several youths carrying sjamboks and shouting that no one was going to work. I thought of my job and the problems facing me.

I ran as fast as I could towards the outskirts of the township. The less fortunate ones were sjambokked by youths and turned back home.

I was lucky to get a lift to work. Fortunately my employer sympathised with my problem and let me go at 1pm. Before I left the city I filled my bag with food for my family.

On my arrival at Alex, I found several groups of youths with sjamboks beating up those who had gone to work. These adults had defied the threats of the morning.

I saw elderly men run for their lives with children sjambokking them as they ran.

Hungry

The youths invariably ran faster than their elders — many of whom were soundly flogged before being allowed to go their way.

I sneaked into my eldest daughter's house near the entrance of the township.

There I cooled off for a few hours in the hope that the youths would be tired, but instead they were getting more vicious.

I knew my children were very hungry and were waiting anxiously for my re-

turn. Finally I devised a scheme which, thank God, worked.

My daughter lent me a blanket in which I placed the food. I put this on my back, in the manner that most black women carry their babies, and picked out a route home.

I was petrified that the food would fall out the back of the blanket and my ruse would be discovered.

Stayaway

In the township the youths had manned several roadblocks and they searched whoever passed them. Fortunately I found routes where no roadblocks had been set up.

Finally I reached home and that is how we managed to have our first decent meal in three days. Other families had nothing but water.

In the evening I could still hear gunfire. The youths warned everyone not to report for work the next day.

TUESDAY: For once everyone heeded the call and did not go to work. But the shops remained closed. Many people were hungry. We thought of those souls in Ethiopia who had been starving for years. We had only been in that situation for a few days.

There was a mass meeting at the stadium on Tuesday, but I could not make it because I had to look after my eight-year-old daughter and some grandchildren while my daughters went to the stadium.

Just then I saw soldiers armed with rifles going towards the stadium.

As they went nearer I prayed to God that we should not have another Sharpeville. I could see it coming.

But the situation was defused by Bishop Tutu. He pleaded with the mobs not to fight the police. He warned it would be a massacre.

All the same there was still gunfire in the evening, which I can't understand as I thought Bishop Tutu had brought peace to the township.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1206

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACKS ULTIMATUMS POSE THREAT OF MORE UNREST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] A NUMBER of deadlines and ultimatums set by various political, community, trade union and clerical spokesmen are looming — and observers believe they could have ominous implications.

This year has also been declared the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe, military arm of the banned African National Congress, and is the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots.

The possibility of renewed civil unrest was raised again by Dr Beyers Naude, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, in a speech at Stellenbosch on Friday.

He warned that unless the Government did something quickly to address black grievances it was possible there would be no children at school between April and June this year.

The first looming deadline is April 1 — set by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee.

At a meeting of black educationists in December last year, it was decided that pupils should end their country-wide boycott of schools and return by January 28.

But the Wits Consultative Conference set a number of stiff pre-conditions to be met by the end of March.

Among these were the removal of the SADF from the townships, release of student leaders, scrapping of "Bantu" education and an end to police brutality.

The decision to return the child-

ren to the classrooms was apparently taken after consultation with the African National Congress in Lusaka.

Although no firm statements have been made as to what will happen at the end of March, there is a likelihood that boycotts will be re-implemented.

A second deadline of sorts has been set by the powerful Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) which, at its launch in Durban in December, set a series of objectives — including a pass laws defiance campaign.

The organisation — representing 400 000 workers — has warned it intends to launch a massive defiance campaign which would include a pass-burning project for the end of June.

Cosatu has also unilaterally declared May 1, May Day, to be a public holiday. The likelihood of major strike action on that day therefore cannot be ruled out.

Another deadline fast approaching is that set by Bishop Desmond Tutu on his European tour — that if, by June, there was no substantial indication of a Government commitment to scrap apartheid, he would campaign actively for disinvestment.

At the same time the ANC have made it clear they intend 1986 — the year of Umkhonto — to be one of increasing urban terrorism.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1211

SOUTH AFRICA

FATE OF PONDOS REMAINS UNCERTAIN

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 86 p 17

[Text] THE fate of several hundred Pondos who fled Zulus at Umbumbulu recently remains uncertain as they camp in a huge marquee at Winklespruit on the South Coast.

The Consul-General for Transkei, Chief J.D. Moshoeshe, said the Pondos were the responsibility of the South African Government while they were in South Africa. An alternative place should be found for them when they were in trouble.

He accused the South African Government of chopping and changing its mind over the fate of the refugees.

He was particularly against sending people back to Transkei. The South African Government had given Transkei independence, but it knew people would seek work here.

The Government should take responsibility for these people.

"From the last meeting we held with them they were going to find alternative land for them," he said.

"They promised me corridor farms between Port Edward and Port Shepstone, but I was not interested because it was too far for people to commute from Port Shepstone to Durban as most of them are workers."

After his refusing to accept corridor farms, he was accompanied by the Chief Commissioner, Mr Potgieter, to Turton farm, 28 kilometres from Port Shepstone.

He refused that land because it was too far from Durban. It was also surrounded by KwaZulu settlements and therefore was not safe for the people.

The land was situated near where the trouble flared up.

Chief Moshoeshe said he was again taken to Riet Vlei, next to Camperdown to be shown another farm.

"I liked that farm very much and I indicated to them that it was a suitable place."

He was told later that the land had been promised to the people who had been moved to give way to Inanda Dam. Another promise for land in Inanda was made.

Moshoeshe received a telephone call this week from Mr S. Gerber, telling him that there was no land available in Inanda.

"They offered me buses to transfer people back to Transkei. I refused to accept the offer and I asked to meet the people. They also refused to go back saying that they had come to work here."

Chief Moshoeshoe said he had had asked Illovo Estates to keep the people in their sugar-cane fields "while there is still this wrangle between the South African Government and me."

The Deputy Regional

Representative for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr J.C. Potgieter, said the Regional Representative, Mr S. Gerber, had gone to the South Coast to visit the Pondos.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1211

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK EDUCATION CRISIS NOT OVER AS SPCC, DET CONFRONT EACH OTHER

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Thelma Tuch: "Black Education Faces New Threat"]

[Text] THOUSANDS of black pupils have gone back to school following two years of boycotts and prolonged stayaways — but the educational crisis is by no means over.

If by the end of next month the Department of Education and Training (DET) has not responded to the various demands of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC), it is likely that the uneasy calm in most black schools will be shattered.

Deputy Minister of Education and Training Sam de Beer is soon to be in the spotlight as the deadline — the end of next month — for him to address the demands draws nearer.

The ball is in his court and his response will be crucial to the outcome of black education this year.

He has until March 31 to deal adequately with the raised issues, failing which the SPCC plans to convene a second national educational conference to discuss what action to take. A nationally co-ordinated schools, consumer or rent boycott are among the possible reactions.

The SPCC's first educational conference was held at the University of the Witwatersrand in December last year. More than 160 delegates from numerous organisations resolved that pupils should conditionally return to school on January 28 — rather than the scheduled date of January 8.

Their continued presence in the classrooms is, however, dependent on the DET completing the following within the next month:

- ☐ Reinstating dismissed teachers;
- ☐ Recognising student representative councils;

☐ Allowing internal examinations to be written, at a date agreed upon by pupils and parents;

☐ Lifting the State of Emergency in all areas and releasing all detained pupils;

☐ The unbanning of the Congress of South African Students; and

☐ Withdrawal of the South African Defence Force from the townships.

The last three demands are obviously issues which concern the Department of Law and Order, and only a co-ordinated effort between the DET and Law and Order could preempt the likelihood of the re-emergence of schools unrest.

But according to a spokesman for the SPCC, Rev Molefe Tsele, the DET has not responded swiftly to the demands or reacted to them with the urgency they deserve.

Still tense

He said that although most pupils had returned to school, the situation in many townships was extremely tense.

Pupils were still being detained despite the "delicate" situation, he said, and the educational authorities in certain areas continued to expel pupils for not paying school fees.

Recent boycott-hit areas, he stipulated, were Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Tembisa, Katlehong, Sebokeng and Soshanguve. Also, certain students from Mabopane Technikon in Pretoria had not been readmitted this year, he added.

"We have reached the stage where

it is very difficult for us to insist that students remain in their classes in the face of the provocation that is going on," he said.

Chief public relations officer for the DET Job Schoeman said that De Beer was in the process of drafting his reply to the SPCC proposals. "This will be forwarded to the SPCC as soon as he deems fit," said Schoeman.

Asked whether the DET was co-ordinating efforts with the Department of Law and Order, Schoeman said: "Obviously, those demands which are not educational will be referred by the Minister to the relevant departments."

□ The DET has restated that school fund contributions are not compulsory and it was therefore an abuse of the regulation to expel a pupil for failing to pay. Anyone who felt victimised should make representations in this regard to the school committee or the DET circuit inspector.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1206

SOUTH AFRICA

MORE BLACKS ENROLL FOR NATAL UNIVERSITY ENTRY

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 86 p 3

[Text]

THE number of black students at the University of Natal has increased sharply since the Government scrapped university race-barriers and the university was able to give effect to its non-racial selection process.

Last year about 19 percent of the university's 10 330 students were black — and if the university's all-black medical school were included, the figure would have been 25 percent.

In 1982 only 10 percent of students were black and the figure rose to 12 percent in 1983 and 15 percent in 1984.

The university maintains that the racial mix at the university is irrelevant to its academic purpose.

In an address at the university's enrolment ceremony last week the principal, Professor Pieter Booysen, said the university was growing

at the rate of five percent a year and that black students made up most of the increase.

The university's academic registrar, Mr Brian Setterberg yesterday said that the Durban campus would have altogether 1 600 new students this year, in spite of the fact that 4 200 had originally applied.

Of the 4 200 students, 2 100 had been selected and about 500 failed to arrive at registration.

Mr Setterberg said there had been a "disappointingly high" incidence of cheating in university examinations last year and that students had to be reminded it would not be tolerated.

"If they are caught cheating they are out of the university," he said.

He also pointed out that the university's administration was almost fully computerised, which would streamline the running of the university.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1211

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW TRAINING METHODS FOR BLACKS INTRODUCED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS) in English 9 Feb 86 p 6

[Text]

TWO management consultancies have pooled their resources to boost black training and development.

Des Froneman & Associates and Grey Mbatia & Associates plan to introduce new training methods.

Mr Froneman, a psychologist by training, says many companies have elaborate programmes which yield disappointing results.

Although much has been written about black training in the past 25 years, some bewilderment still exists about the core of successful programmes.

Techniques

"We must attend to the specific problems more fundamentally than has been the case. The needs of developing blacks must also be examined more closely.

result of the joint exercise between us and Grey Mbatia is a sophisticated set of processes and techniques applied to the identification and assessment of black potential.

"The techniques will also be applied to the arousal and maintenance of goal-directed motivation in blacks, the introduction of new programmes and the assimilation of learners into organisations in a profitable and non-threatening way."

Career development plans and monitoring procedures

for learners will also be attended to.

Both Mr Froneman and Mr Mbatia believe that in general the approach to training has been too simplistic. Insufficient attention has been given to the wide range of intra-organisational cultural pressures and their consequences.

They say that all the usual organisation and manpower development systems will need to be redefined so as to harmonise the work-related cultural views of the race groups involved.

Realistic

Mr Mbatia, an industrial sociologist, says: "Things like cultural integration and its effect on management style and organisation dynamics will have to be analysed."

Mr Mbatia has been involved in psychosocial research in mining, retailing and consulting.

Mr Froneman says: "A two-way approach is essential, harnessing both black and white views in the planning and implementation stages."

Both experts agree that the key to successful training is the application of a realistic and practical approach which must set goals that are achievable by both the firm and individuals.

This must, however, be viewed in the context of the sociopolitical issues which are becoming ever more important in Southern Africa.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1204

SOUTH AFRICA

'SOCIALIST' EDUCATION TAKES ROOT IN SOME BLACK AREAS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Hilton Hamann: "'Freedom Classes' Shock"]

[Text] **A SYSTEM of "liberation" or "people's" education is taking root in black communities in South Africa.**

Security and educational authorities admit that an alternative education system rooted in socialist principles is flourishing.

In some areas like the Eastern Cape it is reportedly taking place in State schools.

While white children attend school and prepare themselves for the future, some black schools are reportedly running an "alternative education" system designed to politicise pupils and prepare them for the coming political struggle.

In 1982, say security sources, the ANC formulated a plan to organise and mobilise black schools through the now-banned Council of South African Students (Cosas). Decisions taken at a meeting between the two organisations included:

- Schools were to be organised as Cosas branches.

- The prefect system was to be abolished and substituted with student representative councils (SRCs).

- SRCs were to be united on a regional and national level facilitating the formulation of an "Education Charter" as an aid to mobilisation.

Virtually overnight the strategy began to take shape and bear fruit as widespread school boycotts and the call for SRCs became the order of the day.

In 1985 Sached (the South African Council for Higher Education) published a manual on alternative education.

Subjects covered in the

manual included:

- Alternative education in economics.

- Counter-education and English teaching.

- The need for a new approach to the teaching of history.

- The role of the student in creating an alternative education.

- Alternative education for liberation.

The cornerstone of the alternative education system is based on a system of conscientising and was developed by South American Roman Catholic Bishop Paulo Freire in the early 1960s.

Issues

Tactics used by teachers include role-playing programmes — for example, highlighting white supremacy and the oppression of blacks.

The youngsters, some of them pre-school children, are encouraged to write freedom songs and discuss issues such as police brutality and the presence of security forces in the townships.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Job Schoeman, confirmed the department was aware of the phrase "People's Education".

The DET readily admitted that such education was a reality in parts of the Eastern Cape.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1206

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ALL MGWALI REFUGEES MOVED--King William's Town--All "refugees" from Mgwali have been resettled at Frankfort, the first secretary of the South African embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan, said yesterday. He said 317 families comprising 2,129 people had been moved from Mgwali since last week. They have occupied 369 sites out of a total of more than 2,400. Mr Brennan said the families had been provided with 744 tents. Up to yesterday, 582 truckloads moved the people and their possessions and trucks were still bringing to Frankfort possessions like corrugated iron. He said water was available on each site. The director-general for information in Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said the Department of Health was providing services in the area on a daily basis, in the form of mobile clinics and tents. The "refugees" were pro-Ciskei Mgwali residents who claimed they were being harassed by other residents because they were in favour of the removal from Mgwali to Frankfort. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 19 Feb 86 p 13] /12851

CSO: 3400/1211

SOUTH AFRICA

RIGHT-WING INSURGENCE SEEN AS GREATER THREAT THAN REVOLUTION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 20

[Commentary by Ken Owen: "Russia, 1917; South Africa, 1986?"]

[Text]

ANYBODY can see that pre-revolutionary symptoms abound in South Africa, but it is much more difficult to say whether we are actually heading for revolution.

Some essential ingredients are lacking.

To take South Africa's revolutionary temper, so to speak, it is useful to compare conditions with those that prevailed in Russia early this century, a better standard of comparison than the many putsches, coups and anti-colonial rebellions of the Third World.

Leonard Shapiro's "1917", a Pelican paperback which became available in South Africa last year, observed that between 1914 and 1917 the failure to control government spending caused the national debt to increase five-fold, that the exchange value of the rouble therefore fell drastically, and that galloping inflation ensued.

Russia at least had the excuse of a war with Germany; the South African Government has achieved much the same result with no better excuse than the need to fund Mr Chris Heunis.

The outcome, however, is the same: impoverishment of the lower classes by inflation and unemployment,

and the uncontrollable spread of rebellion from cities to small towns and rural areas.

"Agitation" is of course a factor, as is external support. From 1915, Germany sought every means it could find to subsidise revolutionary movements in Russia, including support for Lenin and the Bolsheviks; today, foreign funds are pouring into extra-parliamentary political organisations in South Africa.

Massacre

The Russian security forces, like the South African, easily suppressed insurrection. But in St Petersburg in 1905, as at Sharpeville in 1960, marchers were dispersed by rifle fire, and 96 were killed.

Shapiro writes: "The horror evoked by this massacre of an unarmed crowd (though it is possible that the authorities believed them to be armed) stuck in the minds of all sections of Russian society and would never be eradicated."

The army, 12 years later, refused to repeat the massacre, and that above all allowed the revolution to succeed.

Conspiracy passed from generation to generation. Lenin's older brother was executed as a terrorist, and Lenin, who took up radical politics, was expelled from

university and made himself a master of radical writers, and of Marx, by private study.

Govan Mbeki, author of a banned book, has been in prison with Nelson Mandela for more than 20 years, and his son Thabo is a prominent member of the exiled leadership of the ANC. Palo Jordan, member of the ANC executive, is the son of a political activist of three decades ago.

In the Cape, young coloured people are rejecting "system" education with contempt in order to study their own radical syllabus.

Demands

Strikes, of course, were part of the turbulence in Russia, even though the socialists did not control the unions. Union leaders, acting in the spirit of the times, simply added civil and political demands to their lists of grievances, as South African unions are beginning to do.

Russia had, like South Africa (and Iran!), gone through a period of rapid industrialisation that brought peasants flooding from the land to the cities, and had then lapsed, like South Africa and Iran, into recessionary conditions. Thwarted hope is the greatest of revolutionary forces.

Poor housing and poor working conditions, says Shapiro, were more effective in alienating the workers from society than the propaganda of the socialists. Economic development was rapid, but not rapid enough to overcome a heritage of illiteracy.

Attempts were made to meet the political threat by reform, especially land reforms, and by the creation of a network of municipal government, but these were assiduously denigrated by the intellectuals and attacked by the revolutionaries as a palliative.

The local authorities turned into an expensive disaster because the peasants were politically too inexperienced, and often too venal, to make local govern-

ment work. Mr Heunis beware!

The intellectuals, meanwhile, poured scorn, not only on reform but on all institutions of government, as in South Africa the English universities now pour scorn on Parliament, on parliamentary opposition, on the Establishment Press, on capitalism and, increasingly, on the courts.

The centre cannot hold, Yeats said, when the best lack all conviction.

Deceit

As in Russia, an alienation of the intellectuals has resulted from a visible decline in public standards, including corruption and particularly the apparent failure of the justice system.

The refusal to prosecute General Hendrik van den Bergh, or to fix responsibility for the diversion of public monies during the Info scandal, has had a corrosive effect. There is now a general belief that some people get prosecuted while others don't.

Standards of public life, too, are decaying. A former State President died a bankrupt; his successor connived at the diversion of public funds; one Cabinet Minister lied to Parliament; another ran up millions in debt.

Government leaders have admitted outright deceit in supporting Renamo and Unita, and a Deputy Minister has admitted to embarking on an adventure behind his Minister's back, and with the aid of the army.

Lesser standards also decay: the former Leader of the Opposition discloses publicly the contents of a confidential meeting with the State President, and it turns out that the State President has surreptitiously tape-recorded their conversation!

A political leader walks out on his party, confesses that perhaps it was a betrayal, but can't understand the fuss that ensues.

The similarities to pre-revolutionary Russia have persuaded the South Afri-

can Communist Party to adopt Lenin's strategy of a two-stage revolution: in February 1917, the Russian army joined a popular rising which ended in the overthrow of the Czar and the establishment of a democratic government.

Putsch

Eight months later Lenin was able to seize power in a putsch because he had, under cover of the democracy, subverted the armed forces and armed the Red Guard. Even so, civil war ensued.

Lenin saw quite clearly from the start that the key to revolution is the army. If it remains loyal to the Establishment the worst prospect is not revolution but — as in Spain 20 years later — civil war and a triumph of the right.

The crucial difference between revolutionary Russia and South Africa is the SADF.

It does not consist of peasants, but of elite conscripts whose loyalty is not yet in question.

At university level, the Afrikaans component of the officer class remains immune to the demoralisation and cynicism that afflicts the English intellectuals.

Below university level the conscripts from both communities are, if anything, more devoted than the government itself to the status quo.

The problem is not to retain their loyalty, but to restrain their capacity for violence.

The revolutionaries, therefore, are cast back on conspiracy, terrorism and low-level guerrilla tactics, all of which, in Russia, proved not only vulnerable to the police, but likely to provoke the reactionary right wing.

In South Africa, a right-wing resurgence based on the army still seems a greater threat than revolution.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1213

SOUTH AFRICA

SPIN-OFFS FROM SLABBERT/BOTHA TAPE TRANSCRIPT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Feb 86 p 10

[Commentary by David Braun]

[Text] The release of the transcript of the confidential discussion between President Botha and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert this week had some spin offs that neither side could have wanted.

Particularly affected is the whole negotiating process between the Government and black leaders.

The very fact that Mr Botha has admitted to secretly taping important conversations has caused a public outcry. Many people who have sat alone with him in either his Union Buildings office or in Tuynhuys in Cape Town must be biting their nails about the things they may have said.

Mr Botha may have a point that, in view of the enormous number of people he speaks to, he needs an accurate aide-memoire to digest what has been said and to follow it up with action and decisions — but many would dispute that he has the right to secretly tape a confidential discussion.

Many political leaders must adopt a public facade that is different from what they really believe, even if that is done merely by not saying or doing certain things which could otherwise embarrass them.

If such a person has a frank talk with the President, on a one-on-one confidential basis, he would be very careful with his words if he knew they were being taped — no matter what assurance of confidentiality he

received.

If Dr Slabbert, for example, knew at the time that his conversation with the President on November 25 would eventually be public knowledge, right down to every word and expression, you can bet your bottom dollar it would have been substantially — if not completely — different.

Neither man would have talked of kwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in quite such dispassionate terms.

However the President decided to go ahead and publish the full transcript of his conversation with Dr Slabbert in November.

The result: nobody who talks to him again privately will be quite so relaxed about the confidentiality of the discussion. In fact some people, particularly black leaders sensitive to criticism of collaboration, might choose not to talk about certain subjects at all.

That means a setback for the negotiation process.

The release of the transcript had a further consequence for negotiation.

Chief Buthelezi was outraged at what, he said, to him was clearly two whites pontificating about an uppity, difficult kaffir.

Journalists who first received the transcript were expecting a reaction like this when they read the part relating to the Chief. Surely everyone, including the President, knows how sensitive he is.

The result of this aspect of the tape fiasco is that Chief Buthelezi will now almost certainly not sit on the President's National Statutory Council. The exploratory talks he has been having with the Government may also be set back substantially.

That is serious, because the Government was hoping to secure Chief Buthelezi's involvement on the council. He is one leader who could lend enormous prestige and credibility to the new body.

Government people are arguing that Chief Buthelezi turned down participating in the council anyway when he issued a statement after President Botha repudiated Mr Pik Botha over the "black president" statement.

Chief Buthelezi said then that the President's unprecedented attack on the Minister of Foreign Affairs had left blacks aghast and made it much harder for their leaders to consider participating in the planned National Statutory Council.

The President's outburst had turned the clock back to his address to the National Party in Durban last year (the Rubicon speech), he said.

So recent developments have placed a question mark over the viability of the National Statutory Council.

Who is going to sit on it?

Or is it going to go the same way as the informal non-statutory forum in which black and

Government leaders were supposed to meet to discuss issues of mutual concern.

That was announced in January 1985 but, as far as could be ascertained, never met.

Instead, it was converted into an expanded Special Cabinet Committee (SCC).

The SCC has been in existence for some years. It was until last year made up of some members of the Cabinet and senior Government officials. Its purpose was to investigate the constitutional options for accommodating black political rights.

Last year the President widened it to include the leaders of the other parliamentary parties.

We know that it has met several dozen times and that it has spoken to unnamed blacks. We don't know any more than that and we don't really know if it has come up with anything really substantive (other than adjustments to certain fundamental rights such as citizenship and property ownership).

The National Statutory Council seemed to be taking the consultation concept further.

Some Nationalist sources were even talking about it as an extended Cabinet at one stage.

But the repercussions of President Botha's recent actions may not see it being much more than a multilateral council between the South African and the various homeland governments.

/12851

CSG: 3400/1184

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTATOR ON NATIONALIST'S ATTEMPTS TO DISGUISE APARTHEID REALITY

Durban POST NATAL in English 12-15 Feb 86 p 6

[Commentary by Ameen Akhalwaya: "Here Is the Reality and Blacks Know it!"]

[Text] REACTIONARIES may stamp their feet. The racists may scream their lies. The Nats may try to undermine us. But here is the reality...

Why have the Nats gone on an expensive advertising campaign. Why?

Because they're trying to sell a policy that is a tried and tested failure.

Certainly, there will be plenty of buyers — mostly gullible whites to whom every little declaration of policy heralds an offer blacks shouldn't refuse, or is a sell-out as far as the far right is concerned.

The Reaganites and Pretoria's apologists in the West will also be eager to buy the package.

Of course, they don't have to pay for it, black South Africans do. And that is why the black people won't buy it.

Like "pick-a-box", it is a package that contains booby prizes. Over the years, the Nats have given us many more booby prizes than big prizes.

Now that everyone is trying to interpret the Nat ad, let's try as well to translate the *adspeak*.

"I know for a fact that it (the State President's

speech in Parliament) hasn't made everyone happy," says the Natad. "Quite frankly, that's good. Because I know the people who are the unhappiest. Those who'd rather have bloody battles than peaceful negotiation. Those who'd like to see us capitulate. Those who'd take over this country for their own selfish and cruel ideological ends."

Phew! One might be forgiven for thinking that that is precisely what those who are fighting for a just, democratic South Africa say.

Who, we may ask, would rather have bloody battles than peaceful negotiation? If you answer "The Nats," no special prizes for you.

For any black person who has had to face the guns of apartheid, the laws of apartheid that kept him by force in his place — a subservient, third-class person in his own country — the answer is obvious.

Who has refused peaceful negotiation? The ANC and the PAC were pacifist organisations. They took up the gun because the Nats refused to negotiate peacefully with them. Just as the Nats will still only negotiate

on Nat terms.

Who are the people who have taken over this country for their own selfish and cruel ideological ends? Again, no prizes for guessing right.

Who has seen to it that whites always benefit, that white interests always come first? Why, for example, won't the spending on education for blacks be brought on a par immediately with that of whites?

For the simple reason that white selfishness will not allow others to progress at their own expense.

Cruel ideological ends? South Africa is in this mess precisely because of the cruelty and inhumanity of apartheid.

The world is not castigating Pretoria because of its humane ideology. Black South Africans don't have to be told which is the cruellest ideological system.

That is the reality.

The reality, according to the Natad, is this: "My government and I are committed to power sharing." Ask Pik Botha to explain that one.

The Natad also says: "I said that no South African will be excluded from full political rights. That they should participate both in government and the future of this country through their elected leaders. This is now reality. The proposed National Statutory Council is not just a forum for the talkers. It is the first step towards institutionalised power sharing. Where black leaders can now have a voice in central government and under my chairmanship make a positive contribution to the running of this country."

Like the "power" that is being shared with the "coloureds" and "Indians" in the tricameral circus?

Like the "power" given to the homelands? Like

the "power" given to the black local authorities which have to dance to the white piper's tune?

The Natad also goes on about the commitment to equal opportunity for all, equal treatment and equal justice.

Equal justice? That must be a joke. Why are people still detained and banned? The Lenasia activists who have been in detention since the start of the state of emergency, for no apparent reason other than the fact that the Nats are taking revenge for the 1984 Samoosa parliament boycott, can tell you about equal justice.

The Natad says: "I said we were committed to a single education policy. I have already created a department to achieve this. Not millions, but billions are being pumped and poured into a programme that will mean equal education for all."

But the Natad doesn't tell us that "equal education" is also "separate education," and as far back as 1954, an American court ruled that separate but equal education was unequal. That is reality.

True, there have been major changes in the trade union field, and in the scrapping of the "sex laws". There have also been concessions in the sports field. But what about true nonracial sport? And what about the Population Registration Act, the most fundamental apartheid law? That is reality.

Scrap the pass system? If the Nats do that — and apply just laws equally to all — that might be real reform. But the reality, as we've come to expect from Natspeak, is in fact a booby prize. But let's pass on that one until July 1.

"South Africa will never hand this country over to those who would

see it destroyed, to those under the misapprehension that solutions lie in anarchy," says the Natad.

For "South Africa", read "White Nats". It is their cruel ideological system that has brought anarchy to some townships.

Natspeak in Natads may be very impressive in fooling some of the people some of the time, but when the fine print is

studied, apartheid still rules. That is the reality. The reality is what senior white Cabinet minister Mr FW de Klerk told the white House of Assembly: "The National Party stands by its policy of separate residential areas, separate schools and separate institutions for different race groups."

That is racism. That is apartheid. And that is the reality.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1085

SOUTH AFRICA

NO CONFIDENCE DEBATE HIGHLIGHTS INEFFECTIVENESS OF TRICAMERAL SYSTEM

Durban POST NATAL in English 12-15 Feb 86 p 6

[Commentary by Michael Robertson: "Yapping Away: The Toothless Indian House"]

[Text] IN a poorly-disguised courtyard across the road from South Africa's main Parliamentary building, Indian MPs last week indulged in what they called "the no-confidence debate".

For those familiar with this insitution of the Westminster system, the proceedings in the House of Delegates would have appeared strange, if not incomprehensible.

For one, the debate attempted to discredit the Government's policies without attacking those responsible for formulating and implementing them.

Secondly, the poorly-concealed fact that the mover of the motion of no-confidence was about to be appointed to the Cabinet, whose very policies he was supposed to be criticising, gave the debate an air of being little more than a charade.

Thirdly, and most importantly, those accused, President PW Botha and his Cabinet, were not present to hear the accusations levelled at them.

The cynical could well be forgiven for calling it an exercise in futility.

Politics is about power, and in Parliament power rests with the white House of Assembly.

It was there that Herstigste Nasionale Party member Mr Louis Stoffberg, in a display of oratory prowess, sent shivers up the spines of National Party members by voicing opinions they once shared and, in some cases, still do.

It was the voice of rabid white racism that is echoed throughout the

platteland and which the National Party will not ignore.

It was also in the Assembly that verkrampste Cabinet Minister Mr FW De Klerk made a speech that threw a spanner in the works of a slick advertising campaign that attempted to present President PW Botha as a great reformer.

President Botha spoke in the Assembly.

He agreed with Mr De Klerk's interpretation of his speech at the opening of Parliament and handed out a stern rebuke to verligte Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha for saying South Africa could have a black president.

In doing so he confirmed the worst fears of sceptics, who believed his opening of Parliament speech was nothing more than an attempt to disguise apartheid.

Most significantly, it was in the Assembly that PFP leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert announced his resignation — an event which has been interpreted as tantamount to an admission of the impotency of parliamentary opposition to the National Party.

All these events took place without House of Delegates members being

able to do anything about them.

In their isolated position all they could do was comment.

In his speech Solidarity leader Mr JN Reddy outlined problems caused by apartheid, but went little further.

He heaped praise on President Botha saying his opening of Parliament speech gave "cause for satisfaction" and "cause for hope".

He also praised big business for the role it played in bringing about change.

Health and Welfare Minister Dr MS Padayachee went as far as to suggest the President be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Perhaps this had more to do with attempts to replace him as Minister once the coalition is effected than with any critical appreciation of the President's speech, but it was indicative of the almost swooning reception the speech received in the House.

One reason for this is that members are desperately seeking some justification for being in Parliament.

This was made clear by Housing and Local Government Minister Mr Baldeo Dookie who said: "We succeeded with the help of all responsible and reasonable thinking people in persuading the President to take South Africa out of the turmoil of world political isolation."

This rather doubtful claim and others were echoed throughout the debate in which the ineptness of the speakers was matched only by the inanity of some of their remarks — in some cases one was left doubting not only their grasp of issues, but of the English language.

For any critical assessment of the President's speech, one had to wait for the contribution of former Minister Mr Boetie Abramjee.

He said: "I do not think the President explained himself clearly when he said that apartheid is outdated. What does he mean by 'outdated'? Does he mean the old apartheid is now to be replaced by a new type of apartheid?"

On the Solidarity side several members did not agree with their leader's assessment of the President's speech.

Mr Ahmed Arbee (Eastern Transvaal) dealt with the unrest situation.

He said the actions of police and troops had succeeded in radicalising parents who would otherwise have been conservative.

South Africa, he said, was receding rapidly into the domains of violence and anarchy.

Mr Gopi Munsook (Nominated) attacked his leader's view that big business had helped to bring about reform.

He maintained that capitalists had sheltered behind apartheid and used it for their own purposes. It was only the effective use of consumer boycotts and the formation of Cosatu that had sent business leaders scuttling to talk to the ANC in Lusaka.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (S Reservoir Hills) took the unusual step of moving an amendment to his leader's motion. He argued that one could not attack the Cabinet's policies without attacking the Cabinet itself.

He complained about the non-presence of Cabinet Ministers to listen to the debate.

Mr Mamoo Rajab (S Springfield) said: "One lesson that we have learnt from our experiences of the last year, is that South Africa's problems will not be solved with outdated segregationists structures like this tricameral Parliament."

NPP leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi was the only member of the main Cabinet to speak in the debate.

He defended the Government's emphasis on group rather than individ-

ual rights.

"You can't run away from groups ... Self-determination must be based on groups."

Anyone who had bought anything as a member of the Indian group, he said, had emphasised the need to protect minorities.

He praised President Botha, saying people knew only a fraction of just how much of a reformer he was.

The Cabinet on which he served had initiated the greatest number of changes in South African since 1910, he said.

The debate was concluded with all members unanimously passing a vote of

no confidence in apartheid.

However, the ineffectiveness of this move was shown the following day when President Botha spoke in the Assembly and sided with the verkrampte wing of his party.

He left no doubt that the Government had not deviated from the fundamental principles of apartheid.

In doing so he contemptuously dismissed criticism from the House of Delegates, re-affirming its status as little more than toothless talking shop when it comes to issues that affect all South Africans.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1085

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED SCHOOLS FACE PROBLEMS IN ADMITTING BLACK STUDENTS

Durban POST NATAL in English 19-22 Feb 86 p 8

[Article by Michael Robertson: "Open Schools: It's Still a Case of Class Distinction"]

[Text] THE timing of the Labour Party's announcement that coloured schools had been opened to all races was significant.

It came just days after the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr FW de Klerk, and later President PW Botha had said the Government remained committed to a policy of segregated education.

For members of the junior Houses in Parliament this was a slap in the face. Throughout the debates in the first week of Parliament they had been crowing about President Botha's "reformist" speech. Many claimed it as a vindication of their being in Parliament.

The De Klerk-Botha pronouncements left them standing with egg on their faces.

In what was almost a knee-jerk reaction, Coloured Education Minister Mr Carter Ebrahim released a statement saying that "open schools is the established policy of the Labour Party".

The only limitation on admission was the availability of places, he said.

Shortly after that, sources in the House of Delegates let it be known that in future all applications for admission to Indian schools would be treated on merit, irrespective of race.

On first impression it seemed certain the junior Houses were getting set for a showdown with the National Party.

But, on examination, the claims of both Houses appear either overstated or totally incorrect.

While Mr Ebrahim said the only limitation on admission of black pupils to coloured schools was the availability of places, a bulletin put out by his department in January tells a different story.

Under a heading *Admission of Black Pupils to Schools for Coloureds, 1986* it says that: "No black pupil will be admitted to a school for coloureds if he resides within eight kilometres of a school for his own racial group."

"As soon as the number of black pupils in a school reaches a total of 12 or more, the office of the Executive Director Education and Culture will bring the matter to the attention of the Department of Education and Training in order to enable the said department to make arrangements for the provision of school facilities for the children concerned."

In a direct contradiction of one of Mr Ebrahim's claims, the bulletin says unequivocally: "No black pupil shall be admitted to a secondary school for

coloureds.

Importantly it adds that the costs of educating black pupils at coloured schools will be met by the coloured Department of Education and Culture.

Contrary to Mr Ebrahim's claims that black pupils are being admitted to coloured schools as a matter of course, the criteria laid down in the bulletin ensure that in only exceptional cases will black pupils be admitted.

Coloured Council of Ministers chairman Allan Hendrickse has said he is to send out instructions to ignore the provisions of the bulletin.

But, the fact that coloured or Indian education departments have to meet the costs of educating blacks pupils attending their schools severely restricts them from having a truly open policy in regard to admission of pupils.

South Africa spent almost R5 billion on education last year. But allocations were made to the ethnically segregated departments for whites, coloureds and Indians as well as the 11 departments for blacks.

In 1983/84 the amount spent on educating each child in South Africa was as follows:

- Whites.....R1 184
- Indians.....R997
- Coloureds.....R651

• Blacks.....R213

Indian and coloured pupils were in a better position because of their smaller numbers.

In 1983 the 769 000 coloureds pupils constituted 10,2 percent of the total pupil population in South Africa while the 228 000 Indian pupils constituted just three percent.

Were there to be a significant influx of blacks pupils into Indian and coloured schools there is no guarantee that the Government would increase allocations to those departments.

The net result would be to decrease the amount spent on all children at Indian and coloured schools.

Overcrowding will also be a problem. At KwaZulu schools the pupil-teacher ratio is about 53:1. At Indian schools it is 24:1 while at coloured schools it is 27:1. Any large influx of black pupils will obviously push up the pupil-teacher ratios at Indian and coloured schools.

Neither Mr Ebrahim nor his Indian counterpart Mr Kassie Ramduth have said they are prepared to accept this.

The chairman of the Indian Council of Ministers, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has made it clear that he will not.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1085

SOUTH AFRICA

UDW TO ATTEMPT TO FIND JOBS FOR QUALIFIED INDIAN TEACHERS

Durban POST NATAL in English 19-22 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Kanthan Pillay: "Greyling Warns of Academic Malnutrition"]

[Text] THE University of Durban-Westville is to consult with coloured and African education authorities to try to find jobs for qualified Indian teachers, rector Professor Jaap Greyling said at the opening of the academic year this week.

Professor Greyling said the announcement by the House of Delegates that the teaching profession was saturated was a great shock.

"Many students who intended to become teachers — and their parents — are despondent and confused about their future.

"We intend to consult with authorities of black and coloured education to investigate the possible employment of our graduates which may help to solve or relieve the shortage of qualified teachers in their schools."

He said the restricted intake of new entrants into teaching courses posed a challenge to students to qualify for jobs where there was a shortage of manpower.

"First-year students have the opportunity to extend their horizon

and to look beyond many courses aimed at the teaching profession, to identify the many opportunities ignored and grossly neglected in the past and to plan very carefully the degrees they intend to follow."

Professor Greyling said UDW faced a drastic cut of more than R5 million in its subsidy this year.

The subsidy (of about R36,6 million) had been cut by 15 percent.

"As a result of the escalation of prices due to rising publication costs, the exchange rate, GST, and the import levy, it is no longer possible to meet all the requirements of the various departments.

"Acquisition of books and subscription fees of journals will have to be seriously curtailed, due to a shortage of funds.

"If the Government refuses to reduce the taxes on academic literature or increase our subsidy for the library, we will be unable to avoid academic malnutrition."

SOUTH AFRICA

NATAL FACES SHORTAGE OF SCIENCE TEACHERS

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 86 p 3

[Text]

NATAL was heading for a shortage of science teachers, the Director of Education, Mr J.W.J. van Rooyen, said today.

Commenting on the fact that Northlands Girls' High School and the Sarel Cilliers High School in Glencoe were both short of a science teacher, Mr van Rooyen said, however, that the present situation was not serious.

He added that the position at Sarel Cilliers would soon be filled and the position at Northlands would be filled at the beginning of next term.

But he warned that the department was heading towards a "very difficult period" because the quota of loans for budding science teachers had not been met this year in terms of the department's statistical requirements.

A former science teacher himself, Mr van Rooyen said science was an unpopular teach-

ing subject — for what reason he did not know.

"We might try and persuade some of those who have been turned down for bursaries to apply again with mathematics and science as their teaching subjects.

"We are also offering part-time science courses for existing teachers, but even they have not been very popular," he said.

Mr van Rooyen said that unless the situation changed soon, there would be serious shortages of science teachers in the years to come.

He said it was very difficult to plan for the ideal number of teachers, saying that if there was one too few there was a shortage and if there were 10 too many there was a glut.

However, the position was now so finely balanced with science teachers that it could be thrown out if a few resigned or even went on long leave.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1213

SOUTH AFRICA

RAIL UNION CLAIMS 'INFILTRATION' BY POLICE SPIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Tamsyn Van Gelderen and Sapa]

[Text]

THE Artisans Staff Association (ASA) of the South African Transport Services (Sats) intends giving the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman proof today that police spies have been infiltrating the ranks of railway workers.

A sworn affidavit supporting rumours of police spies will be handed to the Minister today when he and the ASA meet, said Mr Jimmy Zurich, chairman of the ASA and a top official of the Federation of Sats Trade Unions, yesterday.

Some railways workers have been threatening a wildcat strike for better pay increases — although the Cape Eastern region of ASA decided over the weekend not to consider strike action.

The pay issue between Sats workers, who are prohibited by law to strike, and the Government, has been on the brink of a strike action since an increase of only 10 percent was announced instead of an expected 25 percent.

"I will have the sworn affidavit today and we

will be handing it to the Minister of Transport, telling him to call off the police. We will also be trying to find out exactly why they are doing this.

"The group is really dissatisfied because the police have moved in, and I don't blame them. But other than that, I really have no further comment to make," said Mr Zurich.

The Cape Eastern region of ASA will not consider strike action, the regional executive officer Mr Paul Koekemoer said after a meeting held here on Friday. There was "strong talk" of strike action but his committee was not in favour of it.

He said that more than 100 members of ASA had unanimously passed a vote of no-confidence in the Cabinet for deciding to grant public servants only a 10 percent increase from April 1.

The ASA members expressed disgust at the fact that politicians had received increases of up to 108 percent. "We reckon that if we received 10 percent pay increases, then the politicians should have the decency to turn down their astronomical

increases and receive the same as any other government worker," he said.

There was angry reaction at the meeting to a statement in Parliament by the PFP's spokesman on Transport, Mr John Malcomess, that railway workers were well paid, Mr Kockemoer said.

"We plan to write a letter to Mr Malcomess telling him exactly what we

think of his statement, which is completely unjustified," he said.

Mr Malcomess advised Mr Schoeman in Parliament last week to "hold fast" against Sats workers' demand for a bigger increase. He said he felt Sats employees were well looked after and better off than people in the private sector.

/12851

CS0: 3400/1213

25 March 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

HOUSE OF DELEGATES INTENDS TO BUY 'SHOPPING LAND'

Durban POST NATAL in English 19-22 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text] THE Administration of the House of Delegates wants to buy from the Durban City Council prime shopping land in Phoenix and Chatsworth and has offered to match tenders of millions of rands submitted by national chain stores.

The move comes in spite of a survey by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the University of Natal which showed that the majority of Indians would support the opening of large chain stores in the township centres.

Now, the Southern Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee has attacked the House of Delegates on the issue and has called on the council to stand by its original decision and sell the land to the chain stores.

In an undated letter to the City Valuator and Estates Manager, the Director General for Administration of the House of Delegates said the Minister's Council had resolved to acquire the relevant sites at amounts equal to the tender prices.

"The intention is that once the administration acquires the sites, it will dispose of them to those tenderers which it feels are the most deserving," the Director-General said.

He added that should there be any other unsold sites within the town centres of Chatsworth and Phoenix, the administration would be prepared to buy those as well.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates last year, the City Valuator had pointed out that the council had decided it was in the best interests of both the council and community to go for bulk development of the township centres.

"The surveys conducted in the townships showed that the residents, by a large majority, wanted the national chains in the township centres.

"In the case of Phoenix, it has become quite critical to have the town centre developed by 1986

"The highest tenders received were R3 150 000 for the Chatsworth site and R1 200 000 for Phoenix. Both offers came from Checkers Phoenix Limited.

Mr Ramcharitar Panday of the SDILAC said the House of Delegates had no right to go against the will of the majority of the suburbs' residents by attempting to match the bids of the chain stores.

"People in Phoenix and Chatsworth already

make extensive use of the Hyper-By-The-Sea and the Prospecton Hyperama. They should have the convenience of these stores in their own areas," Mr Panday said.

He said the SDILAC would continue to fight for the land to be sold to the chain stores.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1085

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTER CRITICIZES PERSISTENCE OF APARTHEID IN HOSPITALS

Durban POST NATAL in English 26 Feb-1 Mar 86 p 14

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya in My View column]

[Text]

AND so we have crossed Rubicon II, with those who go against the stream having an easy time exposing the realities of South Africa.

No sooner had State President PW Botha — or his advertising copywriters — changed into dry garb than the apartheid wolf emerged from its sheep clothing.

Out here in the Transvaal, the MEC for Hospital Services, Mr Daan Kirstein, issued a directive to doctors at Coronation Hospital calling for the transfer of African and Indian patients to regional hospitals in their "own" areas.

There is one little snag. There is no provincial hospital in Transvaal's major Indian "own area", Lenasia.

Coronation Hospital is in Coronationville, a "coloured" group area about 8km from central Johannesburg.

When Indians were dumped in Lenasia 32km away, the State provided no hospital for them.

They have been forced to travel to Coronation. A new hospital is being built south of Lenasia. It is still not ready.

Meanwhile, the province decided last year to re-vamp a hospital in central Johannesburg and give it

to Indians.

There was an almighty outcry as medics and patients refused to use an apartheid facility.

Early this year, it was closed.

Now comes Mr Kirstein's new apartheid directive. He says "coloured" people in Coronationville had complained about overcrowding at "their" hospital.

"We're not talking about apartheid. Politics does not come into this issue — it's a matter of hospital services. The directive is a practical measure to alleviate the crowded situation of a coloured hospital in a coloured area.

"People must be sent to hospitals in areas where they belong," he adds.

The Health Workers' Association (HWA) disputes Mr Kirstein's claims. Firstly, it says, Indian patients now have to be transferred to a hospital in central Johannesburg which is even more crowded than Coronation.

The Coronation Hospital board has also lashed out at Mr Kirstein. The HWA, the Coronation Hospital board, and doctors say that a hospital nearby has plenty of place.

That institution, the JG Strijdom Hospital, is, of course, designated for

whites.

If the directive has nothing to do with politics, say medics, why not open JG Strijdom to all, instead of transferring patients to central Johannesburg?

To their credit, doctors and other medics are not taking it lying down. They held a meeting with the Coronation superintendent and adopted the following resolution:

"We, the doctors of Coronation Hospital, mindful of our Hippocratic Oath, consider ourselves unable to comply with the directive compelling the transferring of patients to other hospitals against the wishes of the patients concerned, and from our assessment of their condition to the possible detriment of their health care. We see a solution to our overcrowding in the optimum use of underutilised hospitals on a non-racial basis."

Two weeks ago the HWA, the UDF, the Transvaal Indian Congress, and doctors' and community organisations held a protest meeting in Lenasia. They were unanimous: The directive was racist, and aimed at enforcing apartheid.

All felt the Government was trying to give credibility to the Houses of Delegates and Representatives by designating health an "own affair".

Said one speaker: "They have Ministers without portfolio. But they can't have Ministers without a hospital. So they create an apartheid institution to give the Minister something to be in charge of."

One can't find fault with that logic. After all, each of the three parliamentary houses has a Health Minister.

Add to that the number of homelands Health Ministers, and pretty soon we will have as many hospitals, as Ministers in charge of them.

And if Coronation is to

be an "own affair", the Minister in the coloured house will soon be responsible for African and Indian patients. That might not make the Indian or African Ministers too happy if they don't have any "own" patients.

And if Chatsworth's RK Khan Hospital were to be thrown open to all races, it might please the Indian Minister, but displease all the others.

It would lead to an unhealthy situation. Just as we have an unhealthy situation now.

Doctors and other medics of all races work at Coronation and other black hospitals. If "non-coloured" doctors were suddenly told to go to their "own areas", Coronation would be seriously short-staffed, white doctors would go to hospitals which were partly empty, and Indian doctors would go to a hospital that didn't exist.

Mr Kirstein and his advisers haven't told us why, if health is an "own affair", doctors and nurses of one race should treat patients of another.

Ethics

But now a wider ethical question has arisen. The Lenasia meeting, at which Coronation employees of all races were present, pointed to the Hippocratic Oath.

Wouldn't it be a contravention of the doctors' oath to turn a patient away on the grounds of skin colour?

That is so, says the HWA. "A patient's illness is no longer the criterion for treatment — his skin colour is."

Now the HWA has called on all medical workers to report doctors and nurses who turn away patients because of their skin colour to the SA Medical and Dental Council and the SA Nursing Council.

The HWA is issuing a list of patients' rights. One is opposed to spying, but in this case, one really hopes the apartheid practitioners will be reported.

It is not an excuse to hide behind Government policy — for that is what it is — and forget your noble calling: To do everything in your power to save a patient's life.

Azapo's health secretariat has aptly described Mr Kirstein's directive as being "symptomatic of our sick society".

Whatever the Nats may say, apartheid is not dead. It is alive in the hospitals — and thriving in the psychiatric wards.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1205

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIANS MOVING INTO WEALTHY WHITE JOHANNESBURG SUBURBS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Boeti Eshak]

[Text] **INDIANS are flocking to Johannesburg's white suburbs, despite the restrictions of the Group Areas Act.**

They include professional people, particularly doctors, now living in affluent Johannesburg northern suburbs like Houghton, Forest Town, Parktown, Parkview, Saxonwold and Westcliff.

In recent weeks, several "house for sale" advertisements have appeared in newspapers aimed at Indians.

Although the Group Areas Act makes it illegal for Indians to live in white areas, loopholes are being exploited.

The most common method is the nominee system. A dwelling is bought by a white nominee and the Indian is only a visitor or "visiting" the owner.

Adopted

The same procedure is adopted by the hundreds of "illegal" Indian, coloured and black residents in the flatlands of Hillbrow, Joubert Park, Berea, Doornfontein and Johannesburg.

A survey showed that apart from the posher northern areas and the "metropolitan" flatlands, Indians are also living in Kensington, Bertrams, Judith's Paarl, Troyeville, Denver, Bezuidenhout Valley, Jeppestown, Fairview, Belgravia, Malvern, Mayfair West and Triomf.

None of the Indians wanted to be interviewed, but a spokesman for Actstop — the organisation formed to protect the eviction of "illegal" tenants — Mr Mohamed Dangor, confirmed that people of other races had moved into white areas.

"We are aware other race groups have moved into some of the top white suburbs of Johannesburg," Mr Dangor said.

"I know of specific instances of wealthy Indians who have bought and are living on properties in Houghton and Parktown. But I am not prepared to divulge their names or addresses as it is our belief that people, irrespective of race, should be allowed to live where they want to.

"We do not recognise the Group Areas Act and want it repealed as soon as possible." Many whites are cashing in on the flood of demands from the richer Indians. The prices asked are exorbitant, sometimes three or four times the market value."

This trend was set before Mayfair East was declared an Indian area. Huge sums exchanged hands for dilapidated buildings which had to be demolished and rebuilt.

Recently, a block of flats near the city was sold on sectional title to Indians.

Estate agents, who sell properties on behalf of the original owners in white areas, are aware of the situation. Some of them openly advertise in the Indian newspapers, stating that special arrangements will be made.

Mr Scott McRae of Camdons Realty, based in Sandton, admitted that estate agents were procuring properties for Indians in white areas.

"It's happening all the time and it is known there are Indians living in these areas," he said.

"I am in the property business, and if an Indian wants to buy and there is a seller, I will get it for him.

"The best thing that can ever happen is for the Group Areas Act to fall away."

Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, a property consultant in Fordsburg, said: "The fact that Indians are living in areas reserved for other races is more out of necessity than a deliberate flouting of the law."

Police

"These people are not going out of their way to live in white areas. They want a roof over their heads and near the central city area. They do not want to go to Lenasia, which is far from their businesses and work places.

Mr Kharsany said many Indians were living happily alongside their white neighbours.

The Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture in the House of Delegates, Mr Baldeo Dookie, said his department did not issue any permits to Indians to live in white areas.

"My department has no jurisdiction over 'illegal' occupiers in the areas concerned," Mr Dookie said.

However, the Divisional CID Officer of the Witwatersrand, Brigadier Dries van der Heever, said police were investigating several cases of contravening the Group Areas Act.

"These are then referred to the senior public prosecutor for whatever action he may decide upon. There are also many cases still pending," he said.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1205

SOUTH AFRICA

GRADUAL CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT VIEW OF TOWNSHIP VIOLENCE SEEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Max du Preez: "Violence: View of Realism in Cabinet"]

[Text] **A GRADUAL** but significant change seems to be taking place in Cabinet thinking on the causes of township violence.

It is accompanied by serious and growing concern in Government circles over the political attitudes of a large section of the white police force, including several very senior officers.

The new mood of realism was reflected this week in the President's Council in an address by Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange in which he acknowledged the complexity of the causes of township violence.

The simplistic view of the psychology of conflict, revolving around catch-phrases such as "total onslaught", "communist conspiracy" and "outside agitators", has been one of the primary problems in containing the conflict raging since September 1984.

Now Mr le Grange has outlined the reasons why resistance groups were finding it so easy to mobilise blacks. He listed:

- The crisis of legitimacy and credibility of black local authorities because of their inability to live up to the expectations of moderates.

- Grievances over influx control, atrocious slum conditions and population removals.

- The lack of political say in the process of decision making.

- Inequalities in education and facilities.

The Minister made two other admissions that he would not have made

a year or two ago.

He conceded that some of the violent action has been entirely spontaneous and has stated that while the violence has subsided, "it is doubtful whether the revolutionary climate in South Africa has decreased".

The Minister's assessment is in sharp contrast to earlier optimistic statements by President Botha that the revolutionary momentum was winding down.

The Government also seems to have shaken itself of the earlier simplistic thinking that the ANC is to blame for everything.

Mr le Grange conceded that "the ANC may not be the initiator of all internal unrest", and Mr P W Botha, in the transcript of his conversation with former PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, also concurred with a statement by Dr Slabbert that the black youths in the townships were more militant than the ANC leadership in Lusaka.

But Mr le Grange's explanation of what the Government plans to do about the unrest is not promising.

It revolves mainly around efforts to create jobs, improving living conditions in the townships and employing more policemen — necessary steps but hardly an answer to the growing momentum of revolutionary violence.

The events in Alexandra last week — and Mr le Grange's own admission about the revolutionary climate — are enough evidence that, if not pre-empted, South Africa can be in real trouble by mid-year.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1205

SOUTH AFRICA

'NON-FORMAL HOUSING' FOR MIGRANTS NEEDED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Feb 86 p 23

[Unsigned article: "Squatting Relieves Homes Crisis -- Study"]

[Text] Non-formal housing — including squatting — would have to be allowed by the authorities to relieve the urban housing shortage, a population redistribution study has found.

The HSRC's Institute of Sociological and Demographic Research (Isodem) researchers found that migrants still expected to be better off in the cities and would continue to head for those areas.

They found that formal housing would not provide the only solution to the accommodation problem. "Non-formal housing, such as squatting, will inevitably have to be permitted to relieve the housing shortage," the study said.

And in commerce, informal businesses had to be allowed to develop because formal job creation would not be able to satisfy the growing need for employment.

The researchers said the relative attraction of the large cities as migration destinations and industrial growth points should be reduced by developing medium-size cities and towns.

However, the authorities should concentrate on fewer growth points. The Govern-

ment's policy of decentralisation conflicted with its growth-point policy because State aid needed for growth points was being channelled to too many places at the same time.

The researchers said that if that pattern continued there was little hope for the successful development of rural areas. Also, no attempts to slow down the rate of urbanisation could succeed if adequate opportunities were not created in the rural areas.

The study made it clear that South Africa did not have the capacity to develop more than two growth points every five years. In spite of that, the number of growth points increased from 31 in 1971 to 59 in 1982.

By combining rural and growth point development, national aims such as decreasing regional differences in per capita income, improving access to production factors such as land, labour and possibly even the relief of existing migration pressure on large cities, could be realised. "To achieve this, the growth points should be developed in such a way that they can become complete alternative mini-metropolises," the study said.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1184

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

INDIANS RUSH TO BUY HOMES IN WHITE AREAS--There is a mad rush by Indian tycoons to buy white homes in plush areas like Durban North, Berea, Morningside, St Lucia, Kloof and Umhlanga. Indian estate agents said although most of the homes were highly priced, it did not deter buyers who considered it to be a "good investment". Mr Ravi Naidoo, manager of RM Naidoo and Partners, said many Indians were buying on a nominee basis, in the hope that residential apartheid would be scrapped. He said several whites had placed their homes for sale between R100,000 and R200,000. "Indians are aware that they cannot live in white areas -- but because they have surplus cash they consider it a wise investment." Mrs Selvie Pillay of Hallied Realtors and Auctioneers said since it was reported that whites were offering their homes for sale to other race groups, she had been inundated with calls from both buyers and sellers. [By K G Moodley]
[Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 19-22 Feb 86 p 3] /12851

CSO: 3400/1184

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE WITH FINLAND EFFECTIVELY HALTED BY UNOFFICIAL BOYCOTT

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 11 Jan 86 p 28

/Text/ Finland's commodities trade with the Republic of South Africa has ceased abruptly. The causes for this cessation have been the boycotts initiated by citizens and trade unions in October.

Trade with South Africa in November was only one-tenth of what it was in October and last year's exports crashed to only about 40 percent of the preceding year's levels. On the other hand, because of a good start early in the year, imports equaled the levels of 1984.

After lengthy hair-splitting politicians did come up with the South Africa Law which became effective last week. That decreases Finnish investment and loan granting but loopholes in the law permit many markkas to leak out.

Boycotts were considered and requested for a long time indeed. There has been warfare in South Africa for decades and fresh outbreaks of violent unrest surfaced already over one year ago.

American and Western European banks and governments began to take action already in the spring of last year. The number of blacks killed by the South African white minority increased to such levels that the major banks of the United States, among others, announced they would no longer grant loans to South Africa.

In Finland the matter was discussed and discussed some more. The primary call for action came from an organization of private citizens named EELAK (Isolate South Africa) group, which researched, discussed and proposed.

Gradually boycotting of South Africa became a citizens' movement such as has not been seen since the golden age of protest in the 1960's or the campaigns prompted by nuclear power plant issues.

Action was, nevertheless, slowly manifested. The Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) demanded action in April and a few days later Parliament condemned Finland's South Africa policy as being too lax.

Progressive Co-operatives and State Liquor Monopoly Were First

The first to do something was the Progressive Co-operative Movement (EKA) when this concern stopped the importing and marketing of South African fruit and other preserves in late April. The State Liquor Monopoly (Alko) stopped handling South African wines and spirits in June. Political youth organizations demanded radical and speedy action from the political parties and government.

The government did not do anything for a long time and the president did not react in any way. Government policy leadership was publicly expressed by Foreign Minister Paave Vayrynen and Minister of Foreign Trade Jermu Laine. According to them Finnish boycotts were ill-advised for two reasons. On the one hand, boycotts would not be successful, and on the other, the boycotts would actually backfire hurting Finns as others would sell what the Finns did not.

It was not until September that the government asked for voluntary restraints in trade by those involved. The State Church decided to relinquish its shares of stock in enterprises that traded with South African concerns.

It was the trade unions that resorted to real action, however, despite the horror scenarios presented by government ministries and private enterprises. The forest-products sector of industry raised, among other things, the specter of one paper machine being shut down due to the cessation of South African trade.

Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions member Union of Truckers and Transport Workers declared its own boycott effective on 20 October. That action was quickly copied by almost all member unions of the Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions and also by some member unions of both the Confederation of Salaried Employees (TVK) and Finnish Central Federation of Technical Functionaries (STTK).

The boycott has been almost absolute. The commodities trade between Finland and South Africa has almost completely ceased since the end of October.

Trade Surplus of 200 Million Markkas

Between 1978 and 1984 the volume of trade increased manifold. In 1978 the value of Finland's exports to South Africa was over 100 million markkas and imports were half of that. In 1984 the corresponding figures were 550 million and 124 million markkas.

During the first half of last year trade was conducted as before despite the wave of protests. Exports valued at about 30 million and imports over 10 million markkas per month.

Imports dropped beginning in early autumn and the Truckers and Transport Workers' Union action shut off the flow of goods completely. Considering the entire year exports might fall about 40 percent from 1984 while imports would remain about the same. Finland's trade surplus with South Africa will thus continue to be over 200 million markkas.

According to the Customs Bureau the sharpest drops in exports are in scientific and optical apparatus (-68 percent), machinery and appliances (-60 percent), chemical goods (-30 percent) and paper (-18 percent).

Last year, as before, Finland's biggest export to South Africa was paper to the tune of 200 million markkas. The value of exported machinery and appliances exceeded 80 million markkas.

Of imported goods fruit and other foodstuffs continued to be the biggest share with a value of 37 million even though their importation dropped by 16 percent. Thirty five million markkas worth of cellulose was imported which was one-tenth more than in the previous year. The import of steel rose 83 percent and of other metals as much as 100 percent.

Enterprises Have Coped

The boycott has not caused public grumbling by Finnish companies that had been involved in the trade.

The principal importer, Sateri Inc, a subsidiary of state-owned Kemira, has easily found new places to purchase raw materials in the Nordic countries and also in Southern Europe. According to the manager of the Sateri factory, Risto Salminen, the company now must pay about 10 percent more than before for dissolving pulp. There is plenty of this raw material, however, since there is a surplus in, among other places, the Nordic countries.

Of four Nordic factories one, a Swedish one, will stop production now. Two are in Norway, in Finland this form of cellulose is produced by Rauma-Repola.

Salminen says that Sateri stopped importing from South Africa in October. No contracts were broken since the importation was based on consumption and not contracts.

The restrictions for paper-exporters have not yet fully materialized since exports decreased by less than one-fifth. Also the pace of sales of paper and cardboard to the rest of the world has been such that the trade with South Africa has had little impact on the whole picture.

Boycotts Continue

The trade union movement announced that it will continue the boycotting until the companies or Finland's legislative organs do their own duty. The secretary of the key Truckers' and Transport Workers' Union, Kauko

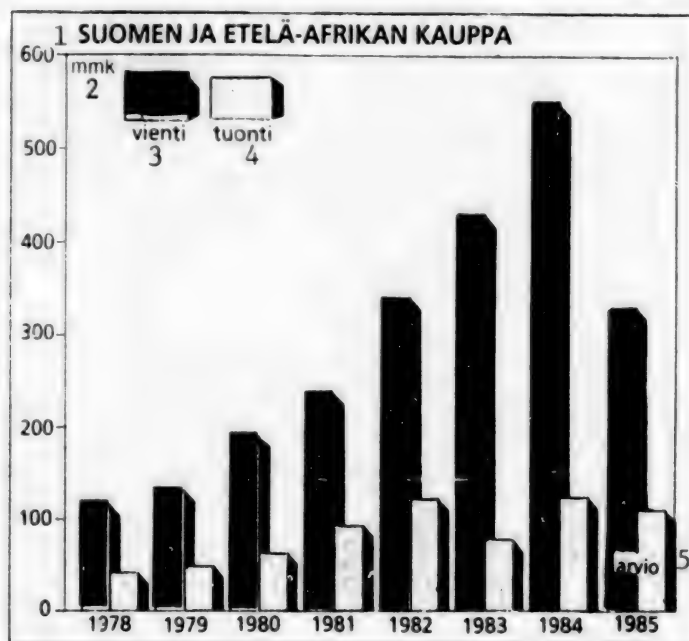
Lehikainen, says that the union will continue the boycott for the time being. According to Lehikainen the recently passed law-package of parliament does not prohibit trade but affects only the cash flow.

According to the law-package the State of Finland and Finnish financial institutions will refrain from the granting of new loans or investments to South Africa or South African occupied Namibia. There are loopholes in the law, however. New capital can flow there as, among other things, compensatory investments.

Of the trade unions the ones continuing the boycott include all member unions of the Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions except the Postal Workers' Union, whose boycott together with the Postal Officials' Union, which belongs to TVK, collapsed with the threat by the Postal and Telecommunications' Bureau to cut pay. Of the trade union central organizations the Federation of Salaried Employees and Finnish Central Federation of Technical Functionaries have given supportive exhortations, regarding the boycott.

Church sponsored organizations and the individual congregations were urged by the church's Foreign Affairs Council last fall to relinquish stocks held in companies doing business with the Republic of South Africa. There has been no trade in stock within church circles since the central organizations and individual congregations are waiting until after the annual meetings of the corporations to make decisions concerning their own actions. The Church has shares of stock in such corporations to the value of "several hundred-thousand" markkas.

The worst problem in the successful Finnish boycott is that the most industrious exporters and importers have already discovered ways to get around the boycott so as to continue trading. According to the customs statistics a package from, for example the Netherlands or Turkey, may well be from South Africa.



Key: 1. Trade Between Finland and South Africa
 2. Millions of Markkas
 3. Exports
 4. Imports
 5. Estimated

13002/12276
 CSO: 3617/57

SOUTH AFRICA

MOBIL DEFENDS INVESTMENT, FEARS GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] DETROIT. — Mobil Oil has no intention of withdrawing from South Africa because such action would prompt the Pretoria Government to take over its operations, Mobil chairman Mr Allen Murray said.

Mobil, the third largest US industrial corporation, feels frustrated that its continued presence in South Africa is under attack by anti-apartheid activists because "we both have the same goals," Mr Murray told a meeting of Detroit business executives on Monday night.

"We have no intention of pulling out of South Africa," he said.

"If we leave South Africa tomorrow, the South African Government would take over our operations in 14 seconds and then you know where our people would be."

The Mobil chairman said he was proud that in

the company's South African operations Blacks had been able to climb the corporate ladder on a non-racial basis since the mid-1970s.

It would be immoral to "undo that, to walk away", he said.

Mr Murray said he did not understand how Mobil and anti-apartheid advocates calling for disinvestment "got on different sides".

"We don't disagree over what should happen in South Africa. We disagree over the methods — and suddenly we're the enemy," he said.

Mr Murray said Mobil and Pretoria's opponents agreed that "apartheid must go".

"I hope it doesn't take a revolution," he said.

Mobil's assets in South Africa, principally an oil refining operation, are estimated to be worth about R800-million, making Mobil one of the largest US investors in the country. — Sapa-Reuter.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1179

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Feb 86 p 4

[Interview with Greyling Wentzel, Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs with Linda Ensor; date and place not given: "We're Still in Trouble Down on the Farm"]

[Text] **BUSINESS DAY: What do you see as the major problems facing agriculture in 1986?**

WENTZEL: The farming sector is still suffering from the effects of the severe drought of the past few years. The total farm debt amounts to R11 500m and this is having a detrimental effect on the farmer's ability to recover from his poor economic position.

The interest payments of R1 698m in 1985 made it almost impossible for farmers to repay any outstanding capital, and although interest rates charged by the commercial banks and the Land Bank have decreased since May 1985, interest on loan capital remains one of the farmer's most important inputs.

Financial management is therefore a very important factor. It must be borne in mind the agricultural sector is becoming more and more capital-intensive.

From 1975 to 1984, capital investment per farming unit increased from about R219 000 to about R672 000, an increase of 13,8% per annum.

THE loan capital used by farmers increased over the same period from about R2 000m to about R9 500m, an increase of 18,4% per annum, thus exposing them to greater risk during an economic downturn.

The continued increase in the price of agricultural inputs is another major problem. The price of agricultural requisites increased by 19% in

1985, and the indications are the prices will continue to increase during 1986.

The prevailing rand/dollar exchange rate has benefited certain agricultural commodities but has also resulted in a tremendous increase in the price of imported requisites, such as tractors, combines and pesticides.

The price producers receive from their products has not kept pace with the increase in the price of farming inputs. During 1985, producer prices increased by 8,6% while the price of farming requisites increased by 19%.

WHAT does government intend to do to deal with non-viable, inefficient units?

NON-VIABLE farming units have been experienced in SA for centuries. The current economic decline only accentuates the seriousness of the problem.

The department has no specific programme to deal with it but encourages consolidation of uneconomic units and keeps strict control over the sub-division of agricultural land.

WHAT does government intend to do to revive entrepreneurial skills amongst farmers?

MANY farmers are experiencing financial problems due to the prolonged drought and poor crops. The debt burden of farmers is often so high that the viability of many farming units is affected.

To assist farmers, government made additional production credit available for them to plant and cultivate the present crops. Due to the fairly favourable climatic conditions, good crops are generally expected and the financial position of farmers is also expected to improve moderately.

The agricultural extension branch of the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply has launched an agricultural extension programme on a national basis in which vocational training of target audiences is receiving high priority.

ARE ANY departures from the 1984 Government White Paper on Agricultural Policy envisaged in the forthcoming year? If so, what are they and what are the reasons for the change?

NO. Special circumstances may from time to time necessitate more emphasis on a particular aspect of agricultural policy.

WHAT changes, if any, are envisaged to the policy of subsidies, particularly the bread subsidy, and when will they be put into effect?

GOVERNMENT'S bread subsidy scheme was recently investigated by a commission under the chairmanship of F J Davin. The commission's recommendations are still under consideration.

As a final decision has not been reached, and as acceptance of the recommendations may affect the broad subsidisation policy of government, I can give no indication at this stage whether or not there will be any change of policy.

WHAT other plans — apart from in-

vestigations by the National Marketing Council into the marketing schemes of agricultural products — are envisaged to introduce free market principles into agriculture?

STEPS taken in this direction will depend on the outcome of the investigation presently being conducted by National Marketing Council.

It should be pointed out that agricultural control boards under the Marketing Act are established at the request of producers of the products concerned and they are normally also consulted.

In order to promote efficiency in agriculture and to restrict government intervention, my department is at present also giving attention to the deregulation of the agricultural industry through the repeal or amendment of obsolete legislation.

Programmes are also under way for the scaling-down or privatisation of certain functions presently performed by the state.

WHAT local and international precautions have been taken or are planned to cope with the boycott by foreign countries of SA agricultural products? Are these boycotts seen as a serious threat to the export market?

IT HAS never been the policy of the SA government to associate itself with trade boycotts of any nature. I do not feel myself called upon to comment on trade impediments imposed by other countries on the free flow of SA products into their markets.

Where certain countries impose effective embargoes on SA products, alternative markets will have to be developed.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1208

SHOPPING BASKET CHART SHOWS GOODS CARRYING HEAVY BURDEN

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 31 Jan 86 p 11

[Text]

ONE way or another, inflation seems destined to be big news in 1986.

The January inflation rate of 18,4 percent was higher than at any time in the past 66 years and some eminent economists have predicted that inflation will exceed 25 percent by the end of the year.

In order to help readers of The Argus chart the rate of inflation in the prices of everyday consumer goods, we have compiled two baskets of goods — one of pharmaceuticals and toiletries, the other of food and household groceries — which we shall be pricing each month until the end of the year.

The prices of the same items, at the same retail outlets, will be established during the last week of each month and published

in The Argus, although in fairness to manufacturers and retailers we shall not be identifying the outlets or the brand name of the goods.

There are some important items not included on our lists. These are usually goods which have officially controlled prices and where price fluctuations are likely to receive prominent attention during the year.

Rather, we have concentrated on those items which rarely, if ever, are singled out for individual attention yet which form a major part of the inflation burden being experienced by Western Cape consumers.

These are our shopping baskets, with the January price of each item established during this week:

First basket — Household groceries:

Wax paper (25m).....	R2,05
Toilet paper (Single ply 4s).....	R1,55
Facial tissues (200).....	R1,19
Black refuse bags (20s).....	R2,29
Tea (250g).....	R2,85
Instant coffee (250g).....	R2,69
Vegetable packet soup (45g).....	R0,52
Macaroni (500g).....	R1,05
Rice (1kg).....	R1,69
Breakfast cereal (300g).....	R2,09
Sunflower oil (750ml).....	R1,75

Self-rising flour (1kg)	R1,09
White sugar (2,5kg)	R1,99
Margarine (500g tub)	R1,75
Smooth apricot jam (900g)	R1,29
Pilchards in tomato (425g)	R1,09
Cat's food (425g can)	R0,69
Washing powder (1kg)	R2,49
Household cleaner (750ml)	R1,35
Dishwashing liquid (750ml)	R1,49
Second Basket — Toiletries and Medicinal:	
Antiseptic liquid (500ml)	R1,99
Analgesic tablets (96)	R1,99
Antacid tablets (100)	R1,79
Fabric plaster strips (50)	R2,29
Cough and chest cold remedy (200ml)	R4,85
Bathroom soap (150g)	R0,55c
Toothpaste (100ml)	R1,25
Deodorant spray (100g)	R2,15
Shampoo (500ml)	R4,89
Razor blades (5)	R2,39

/12851

CSO: 3400/1179

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MAJUBA COAL MINE OPENED--Rand Mines yesterday opened their newest coal mine, Majuba, at a cost of R700 million near Amersfoort in the Transvaal. Its production, designed at just over 12 million tons a year, will be dedicated to the new 3942 megawatt Majuba power station that Escom is to erect nearby at a future date. Majuba power station is but one of the projects that needed to be shelved in order for the utility organisation to affect its savings. The station's first set is scheduled to be commissioned in September 1991. Majuba is the third Escom-tied coal mine to be developed by the Rand Mines group. The first was Duvha, near Witband -- now one of the world's largest opencast coal mines. The second is Khutala, near Ogies, Transvaal -- an underground mine that will supply Escom's Kendal power station, in addition to producing a certain tonnage for export. Majuba, also an underground operation, will employ close on 2,800 people, who will live either in married housing in Volksrust or in single accommodation at the mine. The coal which Majuba will mine is in the 2,8-metre-wide Gus seam, which lies at an average depth of 285 metres, but stretches down to a maximum depth of almost 400 metres. Reserves of this coal total 970 million tons. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Feb 86 p 13] /12851

CSO: 3400/1179

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

10 April '86